THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 58. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ONEIDA.

Statement of Surgeon James Suddards, of this City—A Thrilling Narrative.

The Feeling Against the Captain of the Bombay—Kindness of the People of Yokohama to the Shipwrecked Sailors.

The following are extracts from a letter of Surgeon James Suddards of the Oneida to his father, the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., of this city, who has kindly furnished it to the New York Associated Press for publication. The letter is dated at Yokohama, Jan. 31:—

We left Yokohama at 5 P. M. on 24th, and at 6·45 were run into by the Bombay on the starboard quarter, the whole of which was carried away. She struck us full with her sharp iron stern and cut everything off as with a chisel. The wheel, steering gear, spanker boom and gaff, and poop cabin were all carried away, and in fifteen minutes the Oneida sank in fourteen fathoms water, and out of a personnel of 25 officers and 150 men, 4 officers and 54 men are left to tell the tale.

The ward-room dinner was just finishing at the moment of collision. It seemed to me as if the whole side of the ship was coming bodily in on the dinner table. We all rushed on deck immediately. Everything, of course, was in the greatest confusion. As I stepped over the hatch combing I saw a large steamer just clearing us. She was hailed by our executive officer and requested to lay by us, but as far as I could judge she steamed away as fast as she could go.

I walked aft on the quarter-deck and saw that everything was smashed to pieces. I then looked over the quarter and saw the extent of the damage. I believed then that the ship would go down in two minutes, and rapidly concluded that every one must look out for himself. As I realized the position I noticed that the ward-room boat, which hung at the port quarter, was manned by twelve or fourteen men.

I jumped on the rail and asked if an officer was in the boat. The men said no, and seeing who I was they said, "Jump in, Doctor;" and seizing hold of me two or three of them dragged me into the boat. I at once took charge, ordering a man at each fall to lower when ordered, having first cut all the fastenings with knives. We staid there until within three or four minutes of the ship going down. During this time the boatswain and two or three men got into the boat, making the whole number seventeen.

We were still hanging at the davits when the ship began to roll in that peculiar way which precedes foundering, and the boat was dashed against the side of the ship, threatening to dash her in pieces. I looked on deck, saw no one abaft the mainmast, and gave orders to lower away and hang by the falls.

The after fall got jammed, and had to be cut with a knife. Had we been three minutes longer at the davits it would have been too late, as she went down like a shot after darting, and the suction would have carried our boat down with the wreck. I may mention here that when the boat was brought up to the Idaho, she nearly sank alongside, and on examination it was found that seven knees were broken on the starboard side, and one of the planks knocked an inch out of place. This must have been done by striking the side of the ship, and convinces me that we could not have saved any more in our boat, as she would have filled and gone down with a heavier load. As the coxswain cut the fall a junk was seen close by under sail. We started for her, intending to bring her alongside if possible and save life. Being under sail, however, and going free, she rapidly left us, and in about two or three minutes we gave it up, and, turning to go back to the ship, found that she had disappeared. We pulled to where we thought she had been, but seeing and hearing nothing finally headed for shore, and landed about 8·30. I at once went up to a Japanese house, engaged three guides, and started off for Yokohama, twenty-five to thirty miles distant. We crossed five mountains on our way, and had the most fatiguing tramp you can imagine.

We arrived, however, all safe at 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, when I spread the news and sent down assistance to the wreck. The vessel was found yesterday, but no bodies as yet. The English Consular Court is investigating the matter. All the officers of the Bombay have been examined our turn will come to-morrow. Mr. DeLong, the American Minister, is conducting the proceedings on our behalf. You will know the result by the next Pacific mail, due in San Francisco March 17. I landed on shore in an undress uniform, without a cap, and only saved my watch by having it on. * *

I have been very much shattered by the occurrence and subsequent fatigue, but am now much better and begin to feel like myself. All Yokohama has been extremely kind, invitations to stay at private houses pouring in from all quarters. The feeling against the captain of the Bombay for not stopping is intense, and if the court attempt to whitewash him violence may be attempted.

No vessel that has ever been in the eastern waters was so popular as the Oneida. Even the English officers say they would much rather the misfortune had happened to one of their own vessels. Of the twelve officers eating dinner at the time of the collision, I am the only one left.

THE AIR-LINE ROUTE.

The Railroad War in the State of Camden and Amboy—The Rival Bills of the C. & A. and the National Railway in the Legislature—Both Pass to a Third Reading.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, March 9.—The bill of the Camden and Amboy Railroad empowering that company to lay a track over the identical ground granted by charter two years ago to the Millstone and Trenton Railroad, a portion of the proposed air-line from Philadelphia to New York, was passed on Monday evening last to a third reading in the House, after great opposition and excitement. Resolutions have been sent into the House from meetings held by citizens living along the proposed route, denouncing the bill in the strongest terms as in bad faith to the Millstone and Trenton Company. Numbers of these citizens, whose names have formerly been interwoven with those of the leading spirits of the Camden and Amboy, have directed their representatives for them to publicly renounce all connection with the company. This was done in the House, notwithstanding which the members unblushingly, and against the plain expression of the sentiments of the people, passed the bill to a third reading.

In the Senate the supplement of the Millstone Railroad Company was reconsidered.

The following memorial, signed by the directors of the new road, was read, and received the greatest attention:—

To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:—

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are directors of the National Railway Company, a corporation created by the State of Pennsylvania, with authority to construct a railroad from the city of Philadelphia, by way of Attleborough, to any point on the river Delaware.

That the said company is desirous of entering into a contract with the Millstone and Trenton Railroad Company and other corporations created by the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of constructing and operating a continuous line of railroad by a convenient route, to be under one management, from Philadelphia to New York.

The contemplated line will pass through the most fertile country between these two great cities, whose citizens have never enjoyed a direct railway communication with either of them. It is an improvement which cannot in any respect be prejudicial to the interests of any part of the State of New Jersey, and one which will greatly promote the public convenience.

It is all the more important when considered in connection with the fact that the wooden bridge across the Delaware at Trenton forms part of the only direct, continuous line of railroad between the cities of New York and Washington, and that the destruction of the said bridge would lead to the most serious public inconvenience.

Your memorialists are thus interested in the passage of a bill recently reported to the Senate of New Jersey authorizing the Millstone and Trenton Railroad Company to enter into such a contract. The proposal to pay to the State of New Jersey the sum of $500,000 for the grant of this privilege has been made in good faith, after consultation with the companies which desire to unite in this enterprise, and is founded on the fact that the State of New Jersey is a stockholder to that amount in existing lines of communication between said cities.

Your memorialists beg leave to state that they have not engaged in this undertaking by reason of any hostility to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. It is true that that company will not be able to influence or control the construction or management of the contemplated improvement; but the object of this is intended only to assure the public that the two lines of communication will be independent of each other, and that the new line will not be constructed on speculation in the interest of the other.

The importance of placing the entire line of railroad under one management, as contemplated, will be appreciated by all who are familiar with the operation of railroads, and has justified, in the opinion of the parties concerned, the suspension of the contemplated contracts until the final action of your honorable body in the premises.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your honorable bodies will grant the privileges asked for by the passage of the bill above mentioned.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1870.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Lewis,	Charles Smith,
Robert B. Cabeen,	Charles M. Dupuy,
M. Baird,	Henry M. Hamilton,
Jacob Riegel,	A. S. Livingston,
E. C. Knight,	Samuel K. Wilson.

After amending the bill by striking out the $500,000 which the company offered to give to the State, which it was argued was discreditable, it was passed to a third reading. As it stands, the Camden and Amboy's bill is favorably received in the House, while that of the air line is in a similar condition in the Senate. Both have been passed to a third reading, the one in the House and the other in the Senate, and both will probably come up again to-day. Each will probably fail in the house where it originated.

OBITUARY.

Senor J. J. Paul, Minister from Venezuela.

Senor Jose Jesus Paul, late Minister to the United States from Venezuela, who died suddenly in Washington on Monday last, the day of his arrival at his post, was born at Caraccas, Venezuela, in 1825. His father was a very eminent lawyer, and for many years was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Senor Paul was also a lawyer, and held the position of judge when he was made Secretary of the House of Representatives. He was soon after elected to a seat in the House, which he, however, did not take, as he was appointed Minister of the Interior in President Tovar's Cabinet.

Those who dissented he succeeded in winning to his views, and the seed thus sown by him soon reached fruition in the revolution which resulted in the downfall of Falcon. Monagas, the present President, then came into power, and Senor Paul was appointed to a Judgeship, in which position he acquitted himself ably, until his appointment as Minister to the United States. He was a very active and industrious man, of great firmness and extraordinary ability, and was highly esteemed by his friends. Notwithstanding his long political life, he died in ordinary pecuniary circumstances, and leaves a wife and eight children. He had been very hard at work in New York during the last month, which no doubt hastened his death.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Governor Stearns, Republican, Re-elected by 1500 Majority.

Returns from 170 towns and cities give Stearns, 29,097; Bedel, 19,731; Flint, 5462; Barrows, 980, showing a Republican loss of 1997. Governor Stearns is re-elected by from 1000 to 1500 majority. The Republicans have probably elected in Senatorial Districts Nos. I, II, III, V, VII, and IX; the Democrats in Nos. VI, VIII, XI, and XII; the Labor Reformers in No. VI; no choice in No. XI. The Republicans elect four of the five Councillors, and have a strong majority in the House. Several towns have failed to elect Representatives to-day, and will make another trial to-morrow. The streets were filled at an early hour with people eager to learn the result, which satisfied them, and the streets are now quiet. The Republicans are satisfied with the result and feel that they have come out of the fight as well as could be expected. Among the Representatives elected are the Hon. Ira Perley, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, from the city of Concord, and General James Wilson, from Keene.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 9—11·30 A.M.—Consols 92⅝ for both money and account; United States five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90⅝; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 88. Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, March 9.—Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 6d.

PARIS, March 9.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 65c.

ANTWERP, March 9.—Petroleum opened quiet at 58f. 12½c.

BREMEN, March 9.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

HAMBURG, March 9.—Petroleum closed firm last night at 15 marc bancos 12 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 9—1·30 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90¼; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 87¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—1·30 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Lard dull.

—We willingly accept the assurance of the Portland *Advertiser* that the quarrel between two of the other leading papers of that city about a misplaced comma has come to a full stop.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GALLOWS.

Double Execution at Huntingdon.

Bohner and Bodenberg Hung for the Murder of the Peightal Family.

The Drop Falls while One of Them is Speaking.

Confessions of the Murderers.

Disgraceful Conduct of the People of Huntingdon.—Speculators and Reserved Seats.

A Platform Breaks Down with a Crowd upon It.

THE INDIANS.

Their Civilization and Citizenship.

Gold 110½.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

The Excitement—Preparations for the Execution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, March 9.—At an early hour this morning the streets of this usually quiet town were thronged with citizens and strangers from a distance, wending their way to the precincts of the prison to witness the execution. Over two hundred cards had been issued by Sheriff Neeley, and the limited space occupied by the jail and yard was soon crowded to excess.

The Prisoners Last Night.

During yesterday and the greater part of last night some one of the ministers of the different churches of the town conversed and prayed with the condemned men, and endeavored to bring them to a more perfect knowledge of their situation. Bodenberg slept but little, and at different times during the night was heard to groan, and pray in German. Bohner observed his usual stoical demeanor to all who came near him, but he, too, frequently gave evidence of the unsettled condition of his mind. It was reported that he had expressed a desire to be executed before 12 o'clock, so that he might have his dinner in h—.

The prisoners were vigilantly guarded during the night, and Bohner frequently inquired for a pen that he might write something. As no quills were at hand, and it was feared that he might commit suicide, he was provided with lead pencils only.

Sheriff Neeley and his deputy, Mr. Fouse, were astir early this morning perfecting the final arrangements, and they did their whole duty to all concerned. The different prisoners, particularly Butler, made themselves very useful about the prison.

This Morning,

as early as 10 o'clock, the different platforms, houses, trees, and hills, from which a view of the execution could be had, were crowded with people of both sexes, all anxious for the revolting spectacle to take place. The venders of cigars, cakes, etc., were out in full force, and the day appears to be a general holiday. There was considerable noise and bustle among the crowd of sight-seers, some of whom have come a distance of twenty miles.

The Rev. Mr. Stoeckel, who has been the spiritual adviser of the prisoners during their confinement, was on hand at an early moment, and exorted the men to be firm, and to place reliance in the Lord. Bodenberg appeared deeply distressed at times, and inquired several times for the lady at Altoona to whom he was engaged to be married, but up to this moment she has not put in an appearance.

A Disorderly Mob.

About 11 o'clock the crowd became immense, and climbed upon the prison walls. The Sheriff ordered them down frequently, but they not obeying, he at length put a pistol in his pocket, and ascending the scaffold steps, addressed them again, telling them they must get down; if they did not he would shoot. About this time a number of women were admitted to the prison, and examined the gallows. None except the ministers, Rev. James C. Clark, of Methodist Church, Rev. R. E. Wilson, same denomination, Rev. S. D. Stoeckel, German Reformed, and Rev. M. E. Earhart, Lutheran, were admitted.

Open and Shut.

The Sheriff went around town late last night and notified the taverns that they must shut up and not sell any liquor. The tavern doors are closed this morning, but liquor can be had anywhere.

The following strange rigmarole from one of the prisoners has been prepared for the public:—

Last Statement of Bohner.

Beloved in the Lord—It is a matter of labor to collect my thoughts and say unto you farewell. I pray all whom I have offended not to treasure any anger against me, but to pardon me, since I am about to recall and do recall all before I depart from this life, with the consciousness that I am at peace with God. I therefore take this cup of bitterness with comfort. I place myself immediately before the judgment-seat of God, as I approach the shores of eternity, since I constantly pray and commune with Him silently. This causes me comfort and happiness here and hereafter. I speak in this manner to God and not to man. I feel myself offended in this when men attempt to teach me. Whether I am guilty or not guilty I am not able to judge, therefore I leave it to the hands of God. He is the righteous Judge. His powerful word I will soon hear and submit myself to his righteous punishment. Beloved friends, that I may so call you causes me a peculiar pleasure, I cannot by word of mouth tell you; you may therefore receive it from my pen, for the pain which I suffer prevents me from telling you, for I take nothing out of this world, but the empty prayers whereon I make known my tears and complaints. Think of me here as I think of you in yonder happy world. I have no fears for the grave; I rather long for it, because I shall there find rest from pains and troubles. I came to Altoona and made the acquaintance of Bodenberg, and soon after visited Peightal's house. Afterwards Bodenberg said Peightal had money, and we ought to get it. I then had a big knife made. I acknowledged to having been concerned in shooting the old man, but the old woman attacked me with a shovel. I pushed the old woman away, and she fell on the floor. I then hit her with the shovel. I deny that I am an infidel, and blame the whole affair on Bodenberg. I acknowledge that we only got two hundred and fifty dollars in all; it was in gold and silver. After the murder I desired to go away. Bodenberg insisted we should stay and fire the house. We did so, and then we quarrelled and were going to shoot each other, but after a time put away our pistols and started away. I hope God will have mercy on my soul.

The Prisoners Taken From Their Cells.

At 12 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Force and his assistants proceeded to the cell of the prisoners and bound them. In the meantime Sheriff Neely ascended the scaffold and asked that order be maintained by the assembled throng.

The prisoners made no resistance, but submitted quietly, and were marched down from their cells at 12½ o'clock. First came Bohner with Sheriff Neely, followed by ministers; next came Bodenberg with the other ministers.

The prisoners walked out boldly. They were dressed in common citizen's dress. Following were the members of the press and the doctors.

They Ascend the Scaffold.

The prisoners ascended the scaffold with firm tread. After taking position beneath the halters prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Sykes.

Accident Among the Reserved Seats.

During this prayer one of the platforms filled with people went down with a crash and created much confusion, but the prisoners were unmoved.

Altercation Between the Prisoners.

After the prayer, Bodenberg read the statement published in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday. Bohner turned to him when it was finished and denied its truth.

After a few exchanges of words between the men, Rev. James C. Clarke delivered a most eloquent prayer in English, to which the prisoners listened attentively.

The Rope.

At the conclusion of the prayer, ropes were put around the men's necks, and the ministers and officers bid them good-by.

Bodenberg, in a clear, loud voice, then committed his soul to God, and the black caps were drawn over their heads. There was a sensation in the crowd, and many of the spectators turned away.

The Men Hung While One of Them is Speaking

Bohner then commenced to say something in German, during which the Sheriff gave the signal, the prop was pulled down, and the men hung at exactly twenty minutes of one.

They were so secured and tied, hand and foot, that no motion was perceptible in either. It is supposed their necks were broken instantly.

It is not yet known whether any persons were injured by the falling of the platform surrounding the prison walls.

Disposition of the Bodies.

Both of the men were almost friendless, and for a time it was unsettled what disposition should be made of their remains. Bodenberg, it is understood, had requested of his sweetheart that she should take possession of his remains. They will be handed over to her, should she present herself. Bohner's remains will be given to the physicians, and devoted to the development of medical science.

The Crowd.

It may be safely estimated that nearly ten thousand people were in town to-day. The hotels and restaurants reaped a rich harvest. It was not until after the bodies had been taken down that all the great concourse of people left the neighborhood of the prison.

The Execution a Common Show.

This execution was perhaps the most public exhibition that has been made in this State for many years. It may be necessary to hang people for committing the crime of murdering a fellow being, but it certainly does not follow that the execution should be made a common "show" whereat greedy speculators make the misfortunes of their fellow-men a source of profit. To have some idea of this execution, imagine a half acre of ground, surrounded with a high wall, with hastily constructed scaffolding extending along each side, at a height sufficient to give a view of all that goes on within, and you will have the scene at Huntingdon to-day.

The law directs that only a certain number of people shall be admitted, but what does such a law amount to if those who desire to are permitted to erect platforms about the prison from which they can see all that is going on inside? It is revolting, it is shameful, and yet in a town like this who can you blame?

Philadelphia and the State Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—A committee of Councils, consisting of Messrs. Hall and Bardsley, have had an interview with the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House, and have induced them to report a bill giving Philadelphia credit for $35,000 which was improperly levied as the penalty on the city for the non-payment of the State tax.

Increase of the Number of Judges.

Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst is now at Harrisburg, and will be heard by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in advocacy of an increase of the number of Judges and of their salaries. He represents the Philadelphia Bar in urging this matter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson's Bill to Provide for the Civilization and Citizenship of the Indians.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Wilson and ordered to be printed:—

A Bill to Promote the Civilization of Indians and to Prepare Them for the Rights and Duties of Citizenship.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled*, That the President be and is hereby authorized and required immediately after the passage of this act to constitute a Board of Inspection for the protection of Indians in amity with the United States, and for the promotion of their civilization by the appointment, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of five inspectors, taken from civil life, persons well known for their intelligence and philanthropy, who, with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the time being, shall constitute said board. The Secretary of the Interior shall be the president of the board, which, when organized, shall elect a secretary and may employ two clerks. The board thus constituted shall be attached to the Interior Department, and shall perform its duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Interior. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to supervise all expenditures of money appropriated or used for the benefit of Indians in amity with the United States, and, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to visit all such Indians as often as practicable, for the purpose of examining the condition of said Indians and all the qualifications and the conduct of superintendents, agents, employes, and all other persons appointed or permitted to trade or reside upon any reservation, or in the Indian country. It shall be the duty of said inspectors to see that the spirit of all existing treaties and obligations be faithfully executed, and that all laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with Indians be observed. All communication between the United States and any of said Indians tending to the abrogation or modification of existing treaties and contracts, or for any other purpose, shall be conducted by said board or by some of its duly authorized members, acting under the direction of the President of the United States. Any member or members of said board shall, in the jurisdiction assigned to him or them, have the power to suspend temporarily any person or persons appointed or employed in connection with the Indian service at any time, when the interests of the United States or of the Indians may in the judgment of said inspector or inspectors seem to require such suspension. Any vacancy thus created may be temporarily filled by said inspector or inspectors, who must report immediately all the facts to the President of the United States through the Secretary of the Interior, and abide by his decision. When practicable, it shall be the duty of one or more of said inspectors to be present at the annual or semi-annual distribution of goods, money, or other articles to said Indians, and to examine all the books, contracts, and vouchers of the superintendents and agents, and the farms, mills, shops, and schools on the reservation, or in the Indian country, making a full report thereon to the board. Said board shall, when in their opinion it may result beneficially to the Indians, form simple codes of laws or regulations adapted to the condition of the various tribes or bands, and shall submit the same to Congress for its consideration and action. Said board shall also submit to Congress such modifications or abrogations of existing treaties and contracts between the United States and any tribe or band of Indians as will in the judgment of said inspectors tend to civilize, Christianize, and make intelligent and productive citizens of said Indians. All claims in favor of or against any of said Indians shall be thoroughly examined by said board in the Indian country, when practicable, and no claim for depredations or otherwise shall be allowed until they have been thus examined. It shall be the duty of said board, or of some of its members, to hear the complaints any of said Indians may wish to make against any person appointed or employed by the United States against any person permitted to reside in the Indian country or upon any Indian reservation. The board or any of its members acting in the jurisdiction assigned to them shall have full power to eject any person from the Indian country, or from any Indian reservation, for drunkenness or any other vice that has a tendency to corrupt the morals of the Indians or to deprive them of their rights, whether said citizens be white or mixed bloods, who have adopted the customs and habits of the whites. Whenever force may be required in the performance of their duty the commanding officer of the nearest military post shall, at the written request of said inspector or inspectors, render such assistance as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of said board to take general charge of the welfare of said Indians, to aid in locating them on farms, to be held in severalty, to incite them to self-support, and to become productive citizens, and to take such other steps and to make such recommendations as will not only tend to civilize and Christianize them, but will also tend to restore their confidence in the good intentions of the United States towards them. Said inspectors are specially enjoined, in the distribution of money, goods, and provisions, to discriminate as far as possible between the vicious and idle and the moral and industrious Indians.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That in the performance of the duties indicated in this act, each inspector is hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That said inspectors shall hold office until removed for cause by the President of the United States, acting with the advice and consent of the Senate; and any vacancy shall be filled in like manner with the original appointments.

Section 4. And be it further enacted that the pay of each of the five inspectors provided for in the act shall be the same as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The salary of the secretary shall be two thousand dollars per annum; that of each of the clerks fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and when engaged in discharging duties assigned to them by the board away from the city of Washington, said inspectors or officers shall be paid such travelling and incidental expenses as may be authorized or approved of by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of —— thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing bill, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, when in his judgment the public service will not be hindered thereby, to dispense with one or more of the superintendencies and acting superintendencies authorized by law, and to transfer any and all of their duties to the Board of Inspectors when duly organized.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Otisville.

OTISVILLE, N. Y., March 9.—James Taylor's two factories and dwelling houses in this township, three miles distant from the Otisville Railroad station, were burned last night. The factories were employed in making knit jackets, shirts, drawers, and horse blankets. The loss is from $30,000 to $40,000, and only a small amount of insurance on the property. The disaster deprives some forty operatives of employment.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109⅝; do. 1864, do., 108¾; do. 1865, do., 108¾; do. do. new, 107⅛; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 108⅛; 10-40s, 105½; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 93⅝; Canton Company, 62; Cumberland preferred, 33½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96⅛; Erie, 24⅞; Reading, 96⅛; Adams Express, 60⅝; Michigan Central, 119¼; Michigan Southern, 86⅛; Illinois Central, 138¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅝.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 9, 1870.

In financial circles the downward tendency in gold is the all-absorbing topic. The decline has been a steady one for several weeks past, and though every effort has been made by "bulls" to keep up the premium, it has utterly failed, and every day witnesses another step towards specie payments. Let it come, say we, at the earliest practicable moment, but let the movement be free from all artifical stimulus either in Congress or out of it.

It is suggested by some imprudent men that the Secretary of the Treasury should throw upon the market at least half the gold now idle in his hands, and thus precipitate resumption. There can be no doubt that the scheme would be successful in closing up the gap between paper money and specie, but we believe that the effect will follow of itself, without any such violent application, and such a move would undoubtedly do more harm than good.

The market opened this morning with sales at 110⅝, declining to 110¼, and closed about noon at 110⅝. The tendency to-day is upward.

The Government bond market is rather unsettled, but a portion of the list shows a slight advance on yesterday's closing sales.

There was not much doing at the Stock Board to-day, but prices were quite steady. City sixes were stronger, and sold at 101⅝ for the new bonds. 100¼ was bid for the old. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 90.

In Reading Railroad there were limited sales at 48 3-16@48¼. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54½, and Northern Central Railroad at 48.

In Canal shares the only sales were of Lehigh at 30⅝@30¾.

In Bank stocks we notice several sales of Mechanics' at 32 and Girard at 60.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do., 1862, 109⅝@109⅞; do. 1864, 108¾@108⅞; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do. 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1867, do. 108@108⅛; do. 1868, do., 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 105½@106; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 110⅛@110¼; Silver, 110@111 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $725@740.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1864, 108⅝@109; do., 1865, 109@109⅛; do., July, 1865, 107½@107⅝; do. do., 1867, 107¾@108⅛; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 105⅝@106; Cur. 6s, 110⅞@111. Gold, 110⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$10000 Amer Gold..........................110⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1400 City 6s, N...ls.101⅜	300 sh Reading...ls. 48¾
$2000 do ls.101⅜	100 do.......48 5-16
$5000 Phil & E 7s.... 87½	100 do.. s60.48 1-16
$500 Bel. & Del 2m. 82	100 do.......48 3-16
$2000 W Jer R 6s.... 90	100 do.....c.48 3-16
$100 Leh 6s, 84...... 84½	100 do.......48 3-16
$500 Leh gold L.... 90½	100 do.....c.48 3-16
$500 do......... 90½	500 do.ls. s5&1.48 3-16
$8000 do ......ls. 90	100 sh Leh N St.... 30¾
5 sh Mech Bk.b5. 32	100 do.....s30. 30½
40 sh Penna R.ls.c 57	106 do.....2d. 30¾
2 sh Leh Val...... 54½	500 do......ls. 30½
49 do.......ls. 54½	13 sh N Cent R..ls. 48
13 sh Girard Bk.... 60	25 sh Bk N Am.s5.126
41 sh Norrist'n..ls. 77	300 sh Phil & E R... 27¾

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110½	10·16 A. M.	110⅝
10·01 "	110⅝	10·20 "	110⅝
10·06 "	110½	11·22 "	110⅝
10·07 "	110⅝	11·12 "	110¾
10·08 "	110½	12·15 "	110⅞
10·09 "	110⅝	11·25 "	111
11·14 "	110¾	12·00 M	111⅛

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"If we may base an opinion upon the course of the gold market during the past few weeks, it is evident that artificial influences only can interrupt a steady decline to par. To-day gold declined to 110⅝, therein keeping up about the average rate of decline which has for several days marked the downward course of the premium. To-day was about the first time any one was found who did not believe gold was cheap. It was this feeling, that gold below 125 was a cheap investment, that brought thousands of speculators into the market, all of whom hoarded up in expectation of a rise. But the rise did not come. The market had no elasticity. It went down, but would not go up again. Hence those who bought have steadily sold out at a loss of two or three per cent., and the mass of gold, genuine and fictitious, represented in the daily clearances at the Gold Bank has settled down through the hands of successive purchasers. But now gold is no longer cheap. Every argument on the 'bull' side has proved a delusion. The public are all 'bears.' When gold 'broke' 112 to-day the crowd in the gallery of the Gold Room cheered. They cheered more lustily when the dial indicated 110⅝. The market was feverish and excited throughout. The opening price, 112⅛, was barely a quotation. With the dullness and heaviness in the exchange market the 'bulls' lost all heart and sold out. As the day wore on word came from Washington that Senator Williams had introduced a joint resolution authorizing the receipt of greenbacks to the extent of fifty per cent. in future payments of customs duties, while another 'red hot' Senator wanted to unload all the surplus Government treasure on the market without delay. The resolution to receive one-half greenbacks for customs was the more important in its influence on the market, as its adoption would remove one great cause for the premium on gold. The emptying of the Treasury would produce only a temporary depression. Under these circumstances, and with the impending gold sale to-morrow—whereat the bidders may be 'plumped' with all the gold they bid for, or may get none at all—the market broke to 110⅝. Here, however, the inevitable inflation influence came in, the Banking Committee having introduced, or having given notice of their intention to introduce, a bill to increase the currency $50,000,000. Gold reacted to 111⅜. But as it became evident from the character of the action of the Senate that no such bill would receive enactment in the upper house, the price again yielded to 111, especially as it began to steal through some minds at this juncture that the Republican Senate, on the eve of the New Hampshire election, was fostering the advance to specie payments, while the Republican House was taking care of the Western grumblers by proposing an inflation of fifty millions.

"The Government market was excited and declined in sympathy with gold, and showed more weakness than was expected in the approach of gold to par. The 6s of 1881 held their own at prices about one and a half per cent. above that of gold, but the newer issues were feverish despite the improved quotations at London."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.—The Flour market is very quiet, but prices are quotably unchanged. There is no inquiry for shipment, and the home consumers purchase sparingly. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·87½ for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·25@6 for fair and choice Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $4·62½@4·75 per barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the demand is limited and confined to prime lots. Sales of 700 to 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·25. Rye is held at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 6000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 90c. in store and from the cars, and 1200 bushels afloat at 92c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@56c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull; 100 bushels prime sold at $8. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·35.

Bark is offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is scarce and firm. We quote at $1@1·03 for Western wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—Arrived, bark May Queen, from Rio for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............MARCH 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........32 | 11 A. M.........38 | 2 P. M.........38

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Norwich, do.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Fall River, do.
Schr J. J. Little, Bateman, Plymouth, do.
Schr W. P. Cox, Newell, Braintree, do.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, Boston, do.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Miller, Bridgeport, do.
Schr J. J. Berrell, Perry, Alexandria, Va., Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Foaming Sea, James, from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Ann Turner, Jones, from New York, with mdse. to D. Cooper. 2d inst., had heavy gales; lost jibstay, bonnet of jib, and small anchor; 3d inst., was blown off shore, and was towed in under land by the steamer Isaac Bell, from New York for Richmond, and desire to return to Captain Bourne, of that steamer, my sincere thanks for the kind and generous manner in which he treated me.

Schr Virgil, Bloomfield, from Dorchester.
Schr Henry Crosby, Hackett, from Orient, L. I.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Mauricetown.
Schr John Stradley, Camp, from Maurice river.
Schr W. S. Mason, Tracey, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 8.—Sixteen light barges left this evening in the tow for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 8.—Six barges left this evening for New York, to wit:—R. V. De Witt, C. Downer, D. R. Graves, G. C. Saterlee, M. Hennessey, Myrtle, and Great Eastern, for Chester, Pa., all bituminous coal-laden. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark John Wooster, Knowles, for Singapore, entered out for loading at Cardiff 22d ult.

Schrs J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith; Mary Haley, Haley; S. Babcock, Smith; E. G. Irwin, Johnson; and Z. L. Adams, Atkins, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schr J. H. Weldin, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 5th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 5th inst.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 5th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DEMORALIZED DEMOCRACY AND THE PROSPECT OF PARTIES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Only the other day a future full of power and promise seemed possible for the Democratic party. Its success had spread from the city over the whole State; and as it was advised with no small sagacity, and had a general harmony of purpose, it appeared not rash to forecast its possible triumph in the next contest for the Presidency. But what a bubble all that promise was! What has become of the hope that the Democracy might once more act on the nation as a great, united, harmonious, honest, liberal party? As the hope was built on the appearance the party presented in this State, what is left of it even here? Only four or five snarling factions. We have "the ring," or recognized Tammany leaders; the silk stocking would-be leaders, under the general direction of Mr. Sammy Tilden; "the boys"—that is, the Jimmy O'Brien and Mike Norton party; the union Democratic organization and the country Democracy. The countrymen know and care all about the jobs in the rural and frontier districts. Canal jobs, for instance, are their specialty. Only leave them the manipulation of all the little bits of profit and plunder to be made on the canals, and there will be harmony so far as relates to them, for they relinquish even opinion with regard to the city. But with the city factions it is quite another story. They all want everything, and the simple reason of this is because not one of them sees anything nobler or better in success than that it will give the spoils to the winner. There is no pure motive, no exalted purpose, no national spirit, and, therefore, no great mind; no organizing, conquering brain, for great intellect is not produced in a party whose struggles are always the same mean, mercenary scramble.

Mr. Sammy Tilden, it is true, in declaring to the contrary, calls our attention to his own elegance; but, alas for Sammy's argument, it has been known that men have worn silk stockings who yet had very empty heads. It is the same with his reference to the "liberality" of the august Belmont. Something else is necessary to consolidate a great people around a party platform beside the habit of tossing cash to the groundlings, though one can hardly expect men of Sammy's calibre to understand this. We even think that Sammy ought not to drag his "liberal" Democrat of the past into the arena again; for we do not doubt that our former Minister to the Hague would now distinctly concede that "shent per shent" has fairly failed in American politics. At a time when a country is standing in the very atmosphere of heroic achievements; when the women still wear crape for the hundreds of thousands of gallant fellows who died for the flag; when the people have freely made illimitable sacrifices in their persons, in their comforts, in their very liberties—all to secure the supremacy of an idea—at such a time it seems to us a little less than decent for a party to come forward with a financier as its head man and to announce that this gentleman is ready to make the most liberal terms. Cannot they refer us to anybody but their banker? Before a people pulsating with a reinvigorating sentiment of nationality it is scarcely handsome to present even the silk stockings of Sammy Tilden as the finest things extant. Yet what else does the Democracy proffer? Is it the noble disdain of law, order, and honesty that characterizes "the boys"—that young Democracy which is sowing its political wild oats in the city by breaking the windows of the temple of Justice, and presenting the statue of the poor old goddess standing on her head. Alas for the Democracy! Is this really all there is of it in the country?

There were weak points in the Republican party. It presented some signs of decay. It was the instrument through which the nation asserted its purposes in the recent great contest; but its vitality seemed eaten out by the corrupt traders who had abused it to their selfish designs. It is still, however, most in sympathy with the popular heart. It has the advantage of appearing to the country in the person of a man nobly identified with the greatest phase of the nation's existence—a soldier, a hero, a patriot; simple-minded, pure, without other ambition than to serve the country well. This is better than for a party to appear only in the person of its financial man. Grant does not dazzle the admiring eye with the brilliancy of his statecraft; but that is not what the American people want. Who is it that is carrying the nation onward in its straight course of peace and prosperity? Who directs the policy that puts money in the people's pockets? Under whose government is gold coming to par, and the debt growing perceptibly smaller month by month? Such points as these are the ones that are vital to this nation, and they indicate that the truest glory and best safety of the republic are in the continued supremacy of the party that governs with men like Grant.

TO LIVE OR DIE?

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democrats have at length quite satisfied themselves of one important fact—namely, that the mission of the Republican party is fully accomplished, and that hereafter it has neither a cause to excite enthusiasm in its favor, nor principles to give it vitality. This is the way in which some politicians are prone to speculate on the chapter of accidents as affecting their rivals. They say of a man who is a stumbling-block in their path:—"He is getting old, and cannot last very long. Besides, he has finished the work on which he set his heart, and now there is nothing else left for him to undertake." When the rival happens to be a true man, and not a makeshift, this kind of prophecy always ends in the disappointment of those who indulge in it. A man's life is never over until he is dead, and a political party never dies except by its own hands.

We are not surprised to find the Democrats proclaiming that the hour has come for the Republicans to quit the field, but it is strange to see Republican journals ranging themselves on the same side. When the "reconstruction process is fairly over," one paper gives us to understand, the destiny of the Republicans will be fulfilled. It would be just as reasonable to assert that when we have done with reconstruction it will be a sign that the world is coming to an end. Is it seriously supposed by our Republican friends that no more great problems of government are likely to confront us?—that we shall never see vast difficulties occurring on which a considerable part of the nation will be divided in opinion? A party exists, not as the advocate of one particular cause, but as the representative of fixed and imperishable ideas. These ideas may be contested afresh to-morrow on some issue which no one has yet foreseen; and the great advantage of a permanent organization is that it always stands ready to meet any emergency. The good work to be achieved by the Republican party is not bounded by the reconstruction question. It extends far into the future, and embraces objects and ends which we may not divine, and which we may not live to see, but which, nevertheless, must eventually occupy all the foreground. The party of progress, as opposed to the party of reaction and obstruction, can never be said to have exhausted its work. The Republicans who say, "Let us ask a decent burial of our foes, for there is no more for us to do in the world," can never have truly realized the expansive force and the undying vitality which a party acquires when it is based upon the theory that all men should find equal protection under the laws, and that we ought not to rest contented with a government until it has redressed every injustice of which great bodies of men may reasonably complain.

The Democratic plans for the future foreshadow a policy which nothing but our Republican organization can effectually frustrate. We are identified with an honorable payment of the debt, and with the cause of good and impartial government all over the country. But, besides the programme which could be sketched out to-day, there are all the unknown possibilities of the future to rebuke the reckless proposal to dissolve the party. In politics, no less than in other affairs of life, no man can tell what the morrow may bring forth. We only know from all past experience and all analogy that as one great question is "settled" another will arise before us. Was the mission of the English Liberal party accomplished when it reformed Parliament in 1832, or when it abolished the corn laws, or when it decreed the disestablishment of the Irish Church? Is it ever at a loss for a subject on which to fight the Tories—or is not rather the press of such subjects so great that no living man can hope to deal with them all? The case is precisely the same with us. We have settled the slavery question, and are on the eve of closing the whole subject of reconstruction—but will no other events occur in the United States after that? Are the principles which brought the party into being now all withered and lifeless?

Every man who looks around him will answer, No. The Democrats are for reversing most of the legislation of the last five years—they say in their hearts, "Wait till we get into power, and then see how soon we will undo all that the radicals have done." We are in the position of a man who has built and furnished a noble mansion, and who is advised by his friends to leave it totally unguarded, after being warned that his enemies have completed a plan for seizing it. We have to defend the work of our hands. It would be an act of treachery without parallel in party history if we Republicans, as a party, now retired from the strife and allowed our foes to remain masters of the national destinies. All the evils of the past would be repeated in a still more disastrous shape. We should have made almost superhuman sacrifices for nothing, and shamefully betrayed that large section of the people who confided their interests to us. The last state of such a people would be worse than the first. But the Republicans, notwithstanding the advice of *doctrinaires*, would never consent to this infatuated piece of perfidy. They will strive rather to render their organization more perfect and more worthy of the great issues which will inevitably present themselves for settlement in the future.

A SACRED DEBT—PAY THE JUDGES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Nothing is more essential to the protection of the rights of the people than an independent judiciary; and to have an independent judiciary the judges must be well paid, so that they have no occasion to look outside of their salaries for the supply of their pecuniary wants. It is also necessary that their salaries be fixed and certain—at least that they be not liable to reduction; then the judges know what to calculate upon.

Our fathers, who were wise men, understood this matter, as they seem to have understood almost everything pertaining to the true principles of government. They accordingly provided, in the Constitution of the United States, that "the Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have accepted their offices under this pledge; and the faith of the Government—the faith of the whole people through the Government—stands pledged to its maintenance. Has it been fulfilled?

If a man promises to pay a thousand gold dollars, and he pays instead a thousand pewter dollars, does he fulfil his promise? You might as well ask whether if a man promises to pay a thousand dollars and pays a thousand cents instead, he has fulfilled his promise. Whether it be an individual or a Government, it is all the same in point of principle.

Now, our Government went into operation on a specie basis, the salaries of the Judges were fixed on a specie basis, and when the older members of the present court accepted their places on the bench, nothing but a specie basis of payment was supposed possible ever to be adopted. Yet a depreciated currency has been palmed off on these venerable men in payment of their stinted salaries, and in lieu of the gold and silver which they had a right to receive.

This is a plain violation of the Constitution. It is a principle of law, and of equity too, that a wrong shall not be perpetrated by doing that indirectly which cannot be done directly. The salaries of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are fixed by law at six thousand dollars, and the Constitution, as we have already shown, provides that these salaries of the Judges "shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." When they were fixed, specie was the basis. The people, through the Government, contracted to pay the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court each six thousand dollars in specie. That was the legal construction of the contract. Now what difference does it make whether, in the face of this constitutional prohibition, of this positive stipulation, you compel the Judges to accept two thousand dollars instead of six, or compel them to accept a depreciated currency, worth only one-third the amount of specie? Is it not, in substance and effect, one and the same thing? And yet the Judges have been paid for years in a currency which at one time fell as low as three dollars to one in gold, or only one-third the value of specie.

Will any one contend, in the face of these facts, that the constitutional provision has not been violated? that the salaries of the Judges have not been "diminished during their continuance in office?" And will not Congress make amends for this injustice? Will they not repair the wrong by passing an act providing that the deficiency shall be made up, and that the arrearages due the Judges in consequence of their having received their salaries in a depreciated currency shall be promptly paid by them?

Congressmen have taken good care to raise their own pay—as, indeed, pay in all branches of labor has been raised—and to make it proportionate to the depreciation in the currency; but never a thought have they given to the patient, laborious, useful Judges. Yet Congressmen are not debarred from other lucrative occupations, as the Judges are. If they are lawyers, they may still practise their profession; but this is forbidden by law, and very properly, to the Judges. At the same time, the salaries of the Judges, considering their eminent talents and learning, are very small. Many a lawyer receives, in a single case, fees amounting to as much as the aggregate sum of a Judge's salary for five years!

Look at the learned, excellent old Grier, as he could be seen one year ago, when his body was too feeble to walk alone, tottering, supported by a man, to and from the court—his mind still clear—and remember that he adhered too long to his laborious duties on the bench because, honest and poor, he had been cheated out of half his honest salary. Look at Nelson—we shall not look upon his like again—after he has spent half a century o findefatigable labor in nobly administering justice to others, shall this pitiful injustice be done to him?

But it is not alone by paying the judges in a depreciated currency that their salaries have been diminished and the Constitution has been violated. Their salaries have been further diminished by deducting from them the odious income tax. Congress has no power to tax the salaries of the judges. "The power to tax," says Chief Justice Marshall, "involves the power to destroy." And certainly Congress can have no power to destroy that which it has no constitutional power to diminish.

We respectfully invite the attention of the Committee on the Judiciary, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the principles which we have stated. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, is also an able man and a sound lawyer; what has he to say on the subject? And we should suppose that the sense of justice which habitually prompts Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, would lead him to look into the matter.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. World.

Certain inspectors of election in Western New York, acting in the spirit of a too eager bridegroom who might regard a betrothal as equivalent to a marriage, and be too impatient to wait for the ceremony, have been admitting negroes to the ballot in the town elections. It is questionable whether these political nuptials with the black race are allowable at all; but there can be no question that the enamored parties are at least bound to await the forms of law.

The duties of inspectors of election in relation to colored voters are defined by the statutes of the State. They are to require a colored person offering to vote to take an oath by which he swears (among other things) that he possesses a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars above all debts and incumbrances, and that he has been actually rated and paid a tax thereon within the preceding year; and on no other condition can his vote be received. We quite agree with the observations of the Rochester *Union* on the conduct of the inspectors who have violated the law in receiving negro votes, and hope measures may be taken for bringing them to justice.

We do not, however, feel quite so clear that our respected contemporary is right in the opinion it incidentally expresses—or rather implies without formally expressing—that after the fifteenth amendment is declared adopted, an act of Congress will be necessary for carrying it into effect. If the amendment itself is null in consequence of the Southern ratifications being extorted, any act of Congresss to enforce it would be equally null, and would deserve no more respect than the naked amendment. If this State decides to obey such a law if it should be enacted, it thereby decides, in effect, to be bound by the amendment; and as Federal interference with our elections is on all accounts undesirable, it would be better for the State to adopt that course which would reduce such interference to a minimum. If we are going to accept the amendment when Congress passes a law to enforce it, it would be wiser to comply at once and take away any pretext for Congressional intermeddling.

The chances of successfully resisting the operation of the amendment after it is declared adopted, are very slender. Forcible resistance is not to be thought of. If the validity of the amendment is contested in the courts, the prospect seems quite hopeless in view of the fact that when the vacancies in the Supreme Court are filled the Republicans will have seven of the nine judges. It is better to let the miserable agitation over the negro end here than to supply it with further aliment by a bootless contest in which we are certain to be defeated, and which would not only give the radicals the advantage of another triumph, but enable them to enlist all the newly-made colored voters in their ranks.

If the fifteenth amendment is valid at all, or is to be practically acquiesced in as valid under any circumstances, no legislation is necessary either by Congress or the States in order to give it effect. Every amendment which becomes a part of the Constitution repeals, *proprio vigore*, all State laws and provisions in the State constitutions which are inconsistent with it. The Constitution says of itself that it "shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." If the fifteenth amendment, when declared adopted, is to be regarded as a part of the Constitution, then the State judges will be bound by their oaths to disregard all State laws which make any difference in the rights of voters founded on race or color. A colored man whose vote is refused will have the same remedy as a white man. The courts of justice cannot decline to hear his complaint and grant him redress. The law for protecting the rights of voters in this State is in these words:—"If any person shall deter any elector of this State from giving his vote or ballot, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, at any election in this State, and shall thereof be convicted; such person, so offending and convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned, according to the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had; such fine in no case to exceed five hundred dollars, nor such imprisonment one year." If a person should be arraigned for preventing a negro from voting, and should plead the law of the State in justification, the court would disregard the plea if the fifteenth amendment should be held to be a part of the Constitution.

If there is any method of successfully thwarting the fifteenth amendment, we hope it will be promptly pointed out and well supported by arguments; but if no such method can be stated and put in a convincing light, it is not expedient to provoke Congress to pass oppressive and intermeddling election laws by a show of impotent opposition which will turn the whole negro vote against us.

THE CHURCH AND STATE MOVE.

From the N. Y. World.

There has been of late a convention in session at Pittsburg engaged in drawing up an indictment of infidelity against the American people, specifying that said people have no recognition of God in their fundamental law. One of the articles of this indictment, or, to put it as the convention put it, one of the resolutions adopted, refers to the necessity of affording "the fullest security against a corrupt and corrupting church establishment;" by which, we take it, the convention means to allude to that Catholic faith professed by so large and respectable a body of our fellow-citizens. Now, we means to compare divers of the resolutions adopted by this convention with certain of the canons in the *schema* lately put forth in connection with the Œcumenical Council, and desire the careful attention of the reader to the exhibit thus made:—

ROME.	PITTSBURG.
CANON XVIII. Whosoever says that the power necessary for the government of a civil State does not emanate from God, or that one is not bound by Divine law to submit himself to such power, or that such power is repugnant to the natural liberty of men, let him be anathema.	*Resolved*, That civil government is grounded, like the family, in the principles of the nature of man as a social creature; and that it has its powers and functions thus determined by the Creator, and is, therefore, like the family, an ordinance of God.
CANON X. Whosoever says that the church is not a perfect institution, but merely a corporation, or that it is of such a nature, with regard to civil society or the State, as to be subject to temporal power, let him be anathema.	*Resolved*, That nations, as sovereignties wielding moral as well as physical power, and having moral as well as material effects, are morally accountable to God.
CANON XII. Whosoever says that Christ, our Saviour and Sovereign, has conferred upon the church the power to direct only by advice and persuasion those who turn aside, not to compel them by orders, by coercion, and by external verdicts and statutary punishments, let him be anathema.	*Resolved*, That the proposed religious amendment to our national Constitution, so far from infringing any individual's rights of conscience, or tending in the least degree to a union of Church and State, will afford the fullest security against a corrupt and corrupting church establishment, and form the strongest safeguard of both the civil and religious liberties of all citizens.

The worthy gentlemen who met at Pittsburg, and drew up, among other resolutions, those above set forth, would doubtless consider it a very grievous thing were any to charge them with seeking a union of Church and State; and yet see how closely the utterances of these gentlemen who express an abhorrence of that doctrine agree with the declarations of those other gentlemen at Rome who do really believe in Church and State, and are, therefore, consistent, at least in their opinions as above given. So remarkable a similarity, much as it may grieve our Pittsburg friends, does mean Church and State; and that meaning is intensified by the fact that prominent in that convention were such well-known politicians as J. W. McClurg, Governor of Missouri; General O. O. Howard, of the Bureau; and Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church. We beg these gentlemen, and those others with whom they are associated in this matter, to have a care as to what they do. This country has already griefs enough, without bringing in as a fresh distraction the blood-stained old dogma of a union of Church and State.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 45

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, most courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25 1m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67
CAPITAL ... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS ... 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $210,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19§

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 5§ Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ... $524,365·15
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330

GREAT WESTERN Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuthlm
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

SEWING MACHINES.

REMOVAL.
THE PARHAM
SEWING MACHINE CO.
HAVE
REMOVED
FROM
No. 704 CHESNUT St.
TO THEIR MANUFACTORY,
224, 226 and 228
SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Where all orders for their CELEBRATED MACHINES will hereafter be addressed, and where a large assortment of them will be kept on hand and disposed of at 12 28 12t
Wholesale and Retail,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Board of School Controllers.

A stated meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon, M. Hall Stanton, President, in the chair.

The Committee on Normal School, through Mr. Steinmetz, reported that the condition of the school demands that there should be increased accommodation, or that there should be an amendment of existing rules in reference to the number appointed to each section in the admissions to this school. The committee present a statement, by which it appears that, while the building will properly accommodate no more than 460 pupils, there are now 500 pupils in attendance, and that the next admission will so increase the number as to make the accommodations wholly insufficient.

The report did not contain any proposition, but the chairman suggested that the board should advertise for a lot of ground on which to erect a school building sufficiently large to accommodate all the pupils who may be found to be sufficiently advanced.

The special committee appointed to consider the subject of a change in the plan of admission to the High and Normal Schools, reported through Dr. Nebinger.

It is proposed that the Committee on the Boys' High School shall select three male principals, who shall prepare ten questions on each of the following named subjects:—Geography, history, arithmetic, grammar, parsing, etymology, defining, and spelling, upon which the boys who desire admission into the Central High School shall be examined; and in like manner shall principals be chosen in reference to the Normal School—the questions to be sent to the principals of the grammar schools twenty-four hours before the examination begins, which is to continue for five days; the average to be 75 to entitle to admission; the age of the pupil to be not less than thirteen years. It is also required that they shall have been at least six months in regular attendance at a school in the section from which they were sent.

A minority report was presented, signed by Mr. Gratz and Mr. Hartman, in which they recommend the lowest average to entitle to admission into the High or Normal Schools to be 65, and the lowest age to be fourteen years. The reports were ordered to be printed, and action upon them was postponed.

A proposition to reduce the average necessary for a third-class certificate of teachership from 60 to 55 was not agreed to, after a protracted discussion.

The Committee on the Revision of Studies reported through Mr. Armstrong that three of the teachers of music had resigned, and recommended an examination of candidates to fill the vacancies. The committee suggest that unmarried ladies have the preference; also those who can play the piano and have a strong voice.

Mr. Millikin moved that the Committee on Accounts be requested to obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the power of the board to fix the salaries of school teachers independently of the action of Councils.

Mr. Armstrong read an opinion of Judge Woodward, in which it was decided that Councils have the controlling power in fixing the salaries of teachers.

A motion to so amend as to take the question into Court on a test case was carried. Adjourned.

City Affairs.

—About 6 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Harmonie Hall, or "Deutches Theatre," situated about one hundred and sixty feet back from Coates street, below Franklin. The building was a high two-story structure of pressed brick, thirty-five feet wide by one hundred and twenty feet deep, and was owned by the Harmonie Club, whose club house is on Coates street, east of the building. The ground on which it stands was leased from Dr. C. M. Griffiths for a period of ten years. Six of them expired on the first of February last.

The hall was built in 1864 by the Harmonie Club, for the purpose of dramatic performances, balls, and literary exercises, at a cost of $20,000, and was leased by them to the Deutchess Theatre Company.

Yesterday evening *Genevieve de Brabant* was to have been performed there, and the janitor was engaged in lighting the side lights on the flies by means of his alcohol lamp, preparatory to the performance. While so engaged, his lamp came in contact with the side scenes, and instantly the whole of the scenery was in flames.

They burnt rapidly and fiercely, and before 7 o'clock the entire upper story was destroyed, with all its contents, consisting of wardrobe, scenery, piano, over $500 worth of music, dresses, and all other paraphernalia of a theatre.

The loss is estimated at $15,000, while there is an insurance of only $4500 in the office of the Fire Association. The building had been but lately redecorated, and presented a fine appearance. It was capable of seating seven hundred persons easily.

The Deutches Theatre Company had sold $3000 worth of tickets for performances yet to come off, and there was to have been a grand fancy dress ball in the building on Wednesday evening next.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Timmony, who died at his house, No. 619 Baker street. Verdict, death from intemperance.

—The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest on the body of Edward Elliott, who was found dead in a stable near Seventh and Arch streets.

—The annual meeting of the Apprentices' Library Company was held last evening at the Library Building, Southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets. During the meeting the annual report was read, from which it appears that the library contains over 32,000 volumes. An election for Managers for the ensuing year was held, with the following result:—

James J. Barclay, Samuel Mason, Thomas Ridgway, Benjamin M. Hollingshead, Joseph H. Collins, William P. Troth, Samuel F. Troth, Mark Balderston, Tristram Bowdle, Benjamin Orne, John Price Wetherill, Samuel N. James, Samuel M. Albertson, James S. Whitney, William C. Lloyd, Thomas H. McCollin, Hugh Stevenson, Joseph Trimble, John Wetherill, Jr., Franklin M. Dixon, Charles Hartshorne, Joseph R. Rhodes, Henry T. Coates, John Livezey, Edwin W. Payne, Samuel Troth, George W. Dixon.

—A large meeting of citizens opposed to the erection of the new public buildings on Independence Square was held last evening in Spring Garden Hall.

—James O'Donnell yesterday walked into the Athenæum, and appropriated to his own use an overcoat, hat, and cane belonging to Mr. John McCullom, residing at No. 627 Spruce street. He was detected while in the act of leaving the building and arrested. Alderman Kerr committed him to prison.

—Lewis Grofe, hailing from Reading, Pa., had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, on the charge of stealing a horse, valued at $100, from George B. Kease, Plymouth, Montgomery county. He was committed to answer in default of $800 bail.

—A meeting of engineers employed on stationary engines was held last evening at the hall No. 1349 Ridge avenue. The object of the meeting was to mature plans for the establishment of a society for mutual protection and the regulation of wages.

—The meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist Ministers was held yesterday at the meeting house of the Olivet Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. Pendleton presided, and the meeting was opened with prayer and singing. Reports were received from the different churches, showing an accession to the membership.

—The name of Diamond street is likely to be much better known to our citizens in the future than in the past. The street crosses North Broad street, above the Monument Cemetery, and is laid out on the city plan so that it strikes the Park at a point below Laurel Hill.

The owners of the ground fronting upon this street, or at least a very large majority of them, have offered to Councils to widen it to seventy feet, and to pave it throughout with Nicolson pavement this spring at their own expense. All that is asked of the city is to do what it invariably does in the case of opening new streets, grade the roadway and pave the intersections. This the city would have to do at any time that the street should be opened. The owners are ready to do their share at once, and to give the extra ground without compensation.

—A large meeting of the members of the Bar was held yesterday at noon, in the District Court room, to take action in reference to the death of William Francis Judson. Hon. William S. Strong presided. A series of resolutions were adopted and ordered to be conveyed to the family of deceased.

CAMDEN ELECTION.

Success of the Republican Ticket.

The election in Camden yesterday for municipal officers was warmly contested. In some of the precincts the voting was so close, and the tickets so "scratched," that the result may not be known on some of the ward nominations until the official result is promulgated. As far as is known the following gentlemen have been elected:—

Mayor, Charles Cox; Marshal, Chas. Parker, Solicitor, Alden C. Scovel; Treasurer, Saml. Hufty; Surveyor, Jacob H. Yocum. North ward—Council, David H. Mundy, John S. Read; Freeholder, Charles Watson; Board of Education, David L. Taylor; Assessor, Levi C. Phifer; Collector, Daniel H. Condit; Constable, James W. Ayres; Justice of the Peace, James Burrough. Middle ward—Chosen Freeholder, Abner Sparks; Council, Charles W. Lippincott, Josiah Hackett; Assessor, Samuel Bacon; Collector, Charles Bender; Constable, Wm. H. Hawkins; Board of Education, M. F. Middleton; Justice of the Peace, A. Lower. South ward—Freeholder, James Deno; Council, Thomas McDowell, George R. Danenhower; Board of Education, Thomas A. Wilson; Assessor, W. H. Capewell; Collector, Jacob Daubman; Constable, John W. Campbell. Cox's majority for Mayor is from 100 to 200.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅝.

—Female suffrage has been defeated in Wisconsin.

—It is thought the Senate will defeat the Georgia bill.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were inside of $300,000.

—Early suspension of the habeas corpus is looked for in Ireland.

—Mr. Addington, Charge d'Affaires at Washington, has died in London.

—Latest advices from Winnipeg convey the belief that nobody has been or will be executed by Riehl.

—General Logan's army reduction bill is supported by Secretary Belknap, and opposed by the President and General Sherman.

—Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, purposes a visit to the Red river at the close of the present Parliamentary session.

—A resolution having for its object the discontinuance of the State Treasury investigation was negatived in the Legislature yesterday.

—A proposition for reducing the expenses of printing the annual Patent Reports has been reported to the House from the Printing Committee.

—A discussion arose at the session of the Reconstruction Committee, yesterday, as to the power of Congress to exercise authority in Tennessee.

—In the New Jersey Legislature yesterday, the Air Line Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading, with an amendment prohibiting the sale of the franchise except by consent of the Legislature.

—In his message to the Virginia Legislature Governor Walker shows the State debt to be $45,872,000. He recommends the sale of the State's interest in the railroads and the funding of all the liabilities except the foreign debt.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday, after the close of our report:—

In the Senate, Mr. Chandler, from the Commerce Committee, reported the bill to regulate foreign and coasting trade on our northern frontiers. Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill subdividing the public lands in the South into forty-acre homesteads for colored settlers. Mr. Fowler offered a resolution directing the immediate sale of the surplus gold in the Treasury, but objection was made, and it laid over. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to promote the civilization of the Indians, and prepare them for citizenship, which was ordered to be printed. The Funding bill was discussed, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned. In the House the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Bingham's amendment, to prevent the vacation of offices or extension of terms of office beyond the constitutional limit was adopted, and the bill passed by a party vote. One Republican member, Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, did not vote. Mr. Laflin, from the Printing Committee, reported a joint resolution for the discontinuance of the publication of abstracts of specifications and engravings accompanying the patent report. Mr. Benjamin, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported a bill providing that the pension acts of 1866 and 1866 shall not be construed to diminish the pensions granted by special bills. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was referred, appropriating $100,000 for another Arctic expedition under Captain Hall. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Admiral Topete continues in the Spanish Cabinet.

—Ollivier delivered himself of a very conciliatory, indeed humble, speech at a political dinner on Monday night.

—Baron von Lederer, Austrian Minister at Washington, is to represent his government at the conference relative to ocean cables.

—Eight hundred conscripts marched through the streets of Paris yesterday to the *Marseillaise* office, where they sang the "Marseillaise."

—A scheme proposing a definition of the infallibility dogma is being distributed among the members of the Œcumenical Council. In view of this, France demands the admission of a special envoy to the council. The Pope, it is said, requires a decision on the definition within a week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Election—Re-election of Gov. Stearns—The Legislature Republican.

CONCORD, March 8.—Returns have been received from about half of the State, showing that Stearns, Republican, is elected Governor by nearly 1500 majority—a Republican loss of about 1800.

CONCORD, March 8.—The following is the result in the principal towns of the State:—

	1870.	1869.
Amherst—Stearns	194	185
Bedel	99	100
Flint	2	..
Barrows	2	..
Manchester—Stearns	1691	1703
Bedel	910	1329
Dover—Stearns	1028	924
Bedel	274	444
Flint	238	..
Barrows	10	..
Concord—Stearns	1742	1504
Bedel	455	895
Flint	589	..
Barrows	44	..
Portsmouth—Stearns	1162	1114
Bedel	705	860
Flint	90	..
Barrows	20	..

CONCORD, March 8.—Returns have been received from 147 towns, over two-thirds of the State, which gave Stearns 26,624; Bedel, 17,831; Flint, 4877; Barrows, 881. Stearns' loss from last year is over 1600. His majority last year was 3781. Stearns is probably elected by from 1000 to 1500 majority.

The Legislature is Republican, with the majority reduced from last year.

CONCORD, March 8—11 P. M.—The Republicans have probably elected six Senators, and there will probably be two vacancies. The Republicans have also elected three out of five Councillors.

One hundred and sixty-four towns give Stearns 27,788; Bedel, 19,420; Flint, 5114, and Barrows, 999. The returns so far show a net loss to Stearns of 1850 over last year.

March 9—1 A. M.—The returns show a still further loss to Stearns, but indicate his election by 1200 or 1500 majority. The returns embrace about seven-eighths of the State. The Democrats have probably elected four Senators.

The Republicans have undoubtedly carried the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Senatorial Districts. The Tenth and Eleventh are conceded doubtful. The Republicans have carried four of the Councillors Districts, and the Democrats one—the same as last year. The House will show little change, there being probably 40 or 50 Republican majority in that branch.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·22	MOON SETS	0·01
SUN SETS	6·00	HIGH WATER	6·36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.
John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	Feb.	22
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Feb.	25
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	26
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Feb.	26
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb.	26
America	Southampton	New York	Mar.	1
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar.	1
FOR EUROPE.				
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	9
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar.	12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	12
India	New York	Glasgow	Mar.	12
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar.	12
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	19
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Mar.	19
America	New York	Bremen	Mar.	19
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Mar.	19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar.	22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	23
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Mar.	24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Mar.	9
Zodiac	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar.	10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar.	10
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar.	12
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar.	17
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar.	21
Eagle	New York	Havana via Nas	Mar.	24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Margaretha, Rickeles, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, Caibarien, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, from New York, with barley to Perot & Co.
Schr E. F. Meany, Lewis, 5 days from New York, with mdse. to D. Cooper.
Schr Modesty, Weaver, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, from New York.

WENT TO SEA.

Bark Scottish Bride, for Marseilles, went to sea on Tuesday morning.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Royal Charlie, Potter, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Ruffin Island 19th ult.
Ship Theobold, Theobold, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off the Smalls 17th ult. 15 miles SW.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 7th inst.
Bark D. H. Watjen, Deetzen, hence, off Anclam for Bremen—no date.
Bark Blair Athol, Haines, hence for Rotterdam, sailed from Portland 21st ult.
Bark Perseverance, Stevens, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 17th ult.
Bark Anton, Frieche, hence, at Bremerhaven 20th ultimo.
Bark Peter Rickmers, Meyer, hence, at Bremerhaven 20th ult.
Bark Andaman, Otis, cleared at Cardiff 22d ult., for New Orleans.
Bark Cecelia, Bistrup, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 21st ult.
Bark Normania, Roer, hence for Hamburg, was in the Roads, Grimsby, 21st ult.
Bark Furuhjelm, Sundblom, from London for Philadelphia, put in at Falmouth 21st ult.
Brig Hedwig, Lundsten, hence, at Genoa 18th ult.
Brig Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, hence, at Cuxhaven 20th ult.
Brig Ingham & Whitaker, Deliberto, hence, at Palermo 16th ult.
Brig Maria White, Bryant, hence, at Fernandina 2d inst. via Savannah.
Brig Globe, Spicer, hence, at Trieste 17th ult.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Price, cleared at New York 7th inst. for Zaza.
Schr Chas. E. Paige, Doughty, cleared at Savannah 7th inst. for Boston.
Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst. from New York.
Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst. for New York.
Schr Flyaway, Smith, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.
Schr Chas. E. Smith, Hanson, hence, at Norwich 4th inst.
Schr American Eagle, Clare, from Newburyport for Baltimore, at Stonington 5th inst.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 4th inst.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Schr Orion, Osborn, sailed from Belfast, Me., 1st inst. for Philadelphia, arrived at Edgartown on the 3d, and remained 5 P. M. 4th inst.
Schrs Annie May, May, and M. J. Brooks, Hughes, hence for Boston, at New York 7th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Office of Irish Lights, Dublin, has given notice that from the 1st day of May, 1870, the following alteration will be made in the light on Loop Head, entrance to Shannon river:—The present fixed light will be changed to an intermittent light, showing bright for twenty seconds, and eclipsed for four seconds.

Also, from the same date, a light will be exhibited from a Lighthouse recently erected on Tearaght Island, the westernmost of the Blasket Islands. The light will be a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute and a half, visible between the bearings N. ¾ W. round by east and south to W. by S. ¾ S., elevated 275 feet above the level of high water springs, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 22 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order. The tower is 57 feet high, of a whitish grey color. Position, lat. 52 deg. 4 min. 30 sec. N., long. 10 deg. 40 min. west from Greenwich.

Also, that from the same date the Skelligs Upper Light will be discontinued.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 26 deg. westerly in 1870.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1870.

Notice is given that on or about the 1st day of April, 1870, a telegraphic station vessel will be moored by the International Mid-channel Telegraph Company off the entrance to the English Channel, in from 55 to 59 fathoms water, in lat. 49 20 30 N., long. 6 17 west of Greenwich.

From the telegraph vessel—
Bishop Rock Lighthouse will bear N. by E., distant 33 miles.
Land's End will bear NE. ¾ E., distant 49 miles.
Lizard will bear E. by N. ¾ N., distant 56 miles.
Ushant Lighthouse will bear S. by E. ¾ E., distant 70 miles.

The vessel will be painted black, with the words "Telegraph Ship" in white letters on her sides; she will have three masts, and at the top of the mainmast a large black cone will be hoisted during daytime, and a powerful globular light at night, elevated 30 feet above the sea, which in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 6 miles.

A flare-up light will also be shown every 15 minutes during the night, from an hour after sunset to an hour before sunrise.

During foggy weather, night or day, a bell will be rung continuously for half a minute every quarter of an hour, and for the first six months, or until the 1st day of October, 1870, a gun will be fired every quarter of an hour, and after that date every hour.

The commercial code of signals for the use of all nations will be used on board, to the exclusion of all other codes, and none other can be noticed.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 23 westerly in 1870.)

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwslm

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
MUNDY & HOFFMAN.
627tf

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE
CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds.
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN......$100 | STEERAGE......$35
To London......105 | To London......40
To Paris......115 | To Paris......45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool......$80 | Liverpool......$30
Halifax......20 | Halifax......15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer......45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer......30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin......$145 | Second Cabin......$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
127§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN......EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON......EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK......EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
117† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
ZODIAC,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 10, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual,
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
§4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the North eastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfm

JET GOODS. NEWEST STYLES. DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 16 6w

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES'
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Books are now open for the reception of new pupils for the Spring Quarter, beginning
MONDAY, MARCH 14.
There are a few vacancies which may be filled by early application at the Office,
NO. 1228 SPRUCE STREET.
Instructors Department for Study of the Piano-forte,
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, RUDOLPH HENNIG,
RICHARD ZECKWER, EMIL GASTEL.
Grand Organ,
Likewise Parlor Organ, Cabinet Organ, and Melodeon,
RICHARD ZECKWER.
Violin,
WENZEL I. KOPTA.
Violoncello,
RUDOLPH HENNIG.
Vocal Music,
EMIL CASTEL.
Flute,
EDWARD KOCH.
Cornet,
CARL PLAGEMANN.
Terms.—Main Department, $15 per quarter, payable in advance; Primary Department, $7 50 per quarter, payable in advance. 3 9 ws 2t
Proprietors and Directors—JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, WENZEL I. KOPTA, RUDOLPH HENNIG.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT AND A GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE OF
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA,
C. D. HESS & CO., } ......Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO......Business Manager
HARRY JACKSON......Stage Manager
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 9,
For the First Time in America, will be produced, with gorgeous *mise en scene*, Von Weber's masterpiece,
OBERON! OBERON! OBERON!
With the RECITATIVES of JULES BENEDICT, pupil of Weber, translated from the Italian version by Howard Glover.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her unapproachable *role* of Reiza; Mrs. E. Seguin, Castle, Laurance, Hall, De Solla, Howard, Kinross, Mrs. Boudinot, Miss Geraldine Warden (her first appearance), and others, under the direction of Mr. CARL ROSA.
Prices as usual. Reserved Seats in Family Circle $1 for to-night, can be had at the Academy.
TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE—Last time of MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Figaro's Hochzeit). 3 2 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
BY THE
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA,
THURSDAY, MARCH 10,
At 2 o'clock,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
The absorbing OPERATIC SENSATION of the day, received everywhere by overwhelming houses and audiences raised at the highest pitch of enthusiasm.
PAREPA-ROSA
And same Star Cast.
The sale of seats commences to-day, at 9 A.M., only at the Academy of Music. 3 5

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
SÆNGERBUND
BAL MASQUE,
TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.
Price of Tickets, $5, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady.
Additional Ladies' Tickets $1 each.
GRAND CARNIVAL PROCESSION AT 9 O'CLOCK
Carriages will set down heads South and take up heads North.
Spectators Ticket to Family Circle or Gallery, 50c. 3 5

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
TO-NIGHT, VICTORINE,
And the popular Drama of
TOM KING AND DICK TURPIN.
Thursday—Benefit of Miss MAY HOWARD.
OLIVER TWIST AND A HAPPY PAIR.
Miss HOWARD......as......Nancy Sykes
Mr. Thomas Whiffin and Miss Rosalie Jack appear.
SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 2.
Saturday—Benefit of C. A. McMANUS.
Miss LAURA KEENE appears on MONDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 9.
The Management takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement, positively limited to twelve nights, with the eminent Artist, MR. CHARLES FECHTER, who will make his third appearance in Philadelphia,
Supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
In Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy, in 5 acts, of
HAMLET.
Hamlet......Mr. FECHTER
Ophelia......Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
Laertes......Mr. F. C. BANGS
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON—OCTOROON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
FIRST WEEK OF LOTTA.
THIS, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
LOTTA in six different characters, with Songs and Dances.
LOTTA MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
In preparation, LOTTA'S New Piece,
HEARTS' EASE.

AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM—SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut, west side.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.
Unanimous Approbation by the press.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES!
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!
THURSDAY, March 10,
The Humoristic Comedy, in four acts, of
LE VOYAGE DE M. PERRICHON.
FRIDAY, 11th inst., MISS MULTON.
Reserved seats, six days in advance, $1·50.
Admission $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
The famous LAURI'S—JOHN, CHARLES, EDWARD, HENRY, and M'lle LAURI. Mr. W. H. MAFFLIN.
WONDERFUL RIZARELLI BROTHERS.,
DeROSA Grand Ballet Troupe, etc.
EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Famous Gigantic Minstrels Introduce
First Time—New Afterpiece, Tommy Dodd.
Re-engagement for One Week More,
Great Comedian, Mr. Hughey Dougherty.
Benefit Friday, March 11, of Mr. Hughey Dougherty.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 9, 10, 11, and 12.
B. F. DUANE, X. T. K., in his Ninety Minutes
IN KWEER KOMPANY; OR,
SONG AND CHIT-CHAT,
With Sketches of X-centric Karacter.
Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c. Begins at 8. 3 9 4t

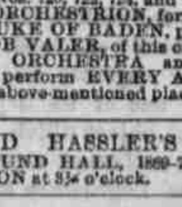
THE PILGRIM.—CONCERT HALL.
SATURDAY AND WEDNESDY 2·30 P. M.
Wednesday Night, Benefit, Mariners' Bethel.
Thursday " " St. John M. E. Church.
Friday " " Fifth Street M. E. Church.
THE PILGRIM IS A SUCCESS. 3 9 2t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX.
EVENINGS, at 7¾. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 1 10

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

MARCY'S SCIOPTICON



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MAGIC LANTERN,
Efficient and convenient. Its double-wicked coal oil lamp gives a remarkably clear and intense light, easily managed and perfectly safe. For sale by
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2 28 lm PHILADELPHIA.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The lower branch of the State Legislature yesterday resolved, by the decisive vote of 84 yeas to 9 nays, that no more public buildings shall be erected on Independence Square, and we hope that this wise, just, and necessary resolution will speedily be approved by the Senate. A large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, and every disinterested Pennsylvanian residing beyond the limits of the city, will heartily approve this action. Those who wish to cover Independence Square, forever, with municipal buildings, may imagine that veneration is an obsolete virtue, and they may affect to ridicule the attempts to preserve the birthplace of American liberty from perpetual desecration as too absurd for their serious notice. Their philosophic legislative ally, Mr. Elliott, may be "grieved to find that the American eagle has been loosened," and he may account at his leisure to his constituents for his declaration that, "*if* there was any sanctity about the hall there was certainly none about *the square*." Even the opponents of the obnoxious project may readily confess that the present associations surrounding Independence Hall are of a degrading character, and that we are in part prepared to treat with indifference even the room where the immortal fifty-six pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, by seeing it made the perpetual background of a knot of huckstering politicians, and by having it flanked on one side by the headquarters of a force devoted to the arrest of criminals, and on the other by courts where the enemies of society are judicially arraigned. But these associations have been popularly regarded as a temporary rather than a permanent evil. Every patriotic heart has looked forward confidently to the period when they were to be removed for ever. Although it is discreditable to the city that they have been perpetuated to this time, even that fact has not destroyed, in millions of bosoms, a feeling of profound veneration for the spot which, of all others on the globe, is most sacred to the lovers of human liberty, and it is an insult to Philadelphians to pretend that they are dead to the sentiment which so universally prevails among all other citizens of the United States. On several occasions when destructive fires occurred on blocks contiguous to Independence Square, no man who remembers how the firemen surpassed themselves by the courageous daring of their efforts to shield Independence Hall from the devouring flames will dare to tell them that they are indifferent to its destiny and its future surroundings. Other cities have religiously preserved for thousands of years the sanctity of places which have not a tithe of the intrinsic importance legitimately connected with Independence Square, and as the centuries rolled on the jealous care with which such spots was guarded increased rather than diminished. So, too, should it be here. The subject is not one on which we should haggle. If we care so little for the birthplace of freedom that we are willing to formally proclaim a degrading estimate of it to the world (as we certainly would do by covering all the adjacent space with expensive edifices), we may as well tear it down, stone by stone, and let it be transported to some other city where it would command municipal respect. If the newspaper writers and legislative orators who sneer at the idea of the sanctity of the square wish to test public sentiment, let them carry the spirit they display to its logical conclusion by advocating such a removal. They will then speedily discover what answer the people have in reserve for their favorite proposition.

THE PRISON INSPECTORS AND THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The report of the Board of Prison Inspectors, showing the operations of the County Prison for 1869, fully confirms the opinion we have hitherto expressed in these columns, that the only proper site for a House of Correction is on the grounds adjacent to the existing prison. They reiterate their conviction that, while it is imperatively necessary that the number of the cells in that institution should be immediately enlarged, "a House of Correction for vagrants and drunkards should constitute" one of its departments. To accomplish an object which is so vitally necessary to the welfare of this city, an enabling act of the Legislature appears to be necessary, and if that body wishes to save Philadelphia an expenditure of millions of dollars on the one hand, and to place her whole system of dealing with crime and criminals on a proper footing on the other, it will quickly pass such an act. Too much time has already been wasted in visionary schemes which were based on jobbing operations, and the money that Councils are tempted to spend for an unnecessary, expensive, and inconvenient new rural site will be nearly sufficient to put all the proposed new machinery in working order. In mercy to the overburdened taxpayers of Philadelphia, O wise men at Harrisburg, grant the just request of the Prison Inspectors, and for once permit her citizens to accomplish a necessary object in a sensible and economical manner!

THE INDIANS.

In another column will be found a copy of a most important bill offered yesterday by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

General Wilson is entitled to the thanks of the community for perfecting and introducing into the Senate a bill that gives the promise of meeting with general favor, and going far to solve the great problem of what shall be done for the Indian.

The chairman of the Military Committee may be viewed as the representative in the Senate of the Military Department of the Government. I would seem from the bill presented by him that there is now to be made a systematic and persistent effort to prepare all Indians in amity with the United States for the high privileges accorded to them in our amended Constitution. It appears also that the Board of Inspectors appointed under the bill are to prevent the fraudulent claims for damages by which annual appropriations for Indians are often swept away as soon as the appropriation bill becomes a law. Whole tribes have often by these fraudulent claims been obliged to starve or steal, because of wrongs done by a few scampish soldiers or hangers-on, or because of actual frauds charged against them in Washington, where they had no power to give rebutting testimony. The other advantages of this bill will be apparent to all who read it.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

Most of the Southern railway companies were so much impoverished or disorganized during the Rebellion that when the war was over they found it impossible to carry on their operations, and they were compelled either to sell out or lease their roads for merely nominal amounts to Northern capitalists. The men into whose hands the roads thus passed are too often inspired solely with the idea of making money to care how the public are accommodated or protected so long as they can realize as large dividends as possible out of their speculation. All the Southern railroads were in ruinous condition at the conclusion of the war, and on many of them only such repairs have been made as are absolutely necessary for the running of the trains. The tracks have been laid and the bridges repaired in the cheapest manner. Makeshifts of every description have been resorted to to save money, and with old worn-out engines and cars, badly laid tracks, and the badly patched ruins of bridges, the only wonder is that thousands of persons have not been slaughtered every year in order that the gains of soulless corporations may be increased.

An example of the consequences that must inevitably result from this system of management was furnished not two weeks ago on the Mississippi Central Railroad, where a train of cars ran through a trestle, killing from fifteen to twenty persons. This horrible occurrence was the result of the system of management we have described, and the men who control the affairs of the road are directly responsible to public opinion, as they ought to be to the laws of the land, for the death of every person who was slaughtered on this occasion.

The Mississippi Central Railroad was leased for a term of sixteen years from the 1st of September, 1868, *at one dollar per year;* the lessees assuming during that time all the responsibilities, pecuniary and otherwise, of the original corporation. The lessees were Henry S. McComb, of Wilmington, Del.; Sam Tate, of Memphis, Tenn.; Josiah Bardwell, of Boston, Mass.; Eben D. Jordan and Charles A. Lombard, of Boston; H. Winthrop Gray, Cyrus H. McCormick, and Junius B. Alexander, of New York; John L. King, of Springfield, Mass.; Horatio D. Newcomb, of Louisville, Ky.; and Samuel M. Felton, of Delaware county, Pa. doing business under the name and style of the Southern Railroad Association. If the Southern railroads are to be rebuilt and put in operation the aid of Northern capital will have to be largely extended, and no one expects that capitalists will invest their money unless they expect to gain something by it. But the public have some rights in railroads as well as the men who operate them, and they have, above all other things, the right to demand that they shall be kept in good repair and managed in such a manner as to make travel over them reasonably safe. The public have a right to demand that rotten bridges and trestles shall be put in good condition, that the tracks shall be securely laid, and that the locomotives and cars shall be built sufficiently well and kept in sufficiently good repair to guard against any such disaster as that which occurred upon the Mississippi Central on the 25th of February. If the managers of railroads cannot fulfil these conditions they have no right to carry on the business of transporting freight and passengers, and they ought to be held responsible before the courts for every disaster such as that referred to. If an example were to be made of the men composing the Southern Railroad Association, in this instance, there is no doubt that it would have a most beneficial effect upon the management of all the Southern roads, and would compel some genuine efforts to be made to have them put in proper condition, so that the public would be able to travel over them without fear and trembling lest they should at any moment be made the victims of a little coterie of capitalists, who are only interested in filling their own pockets, no matter what may be the consequences to others.

Executive Officers vs. Commanders in the Navy.—A correspondent sends us the following:—The difficulty apprehended by General Sherman of "*two captains on a ship*" is not so remote a contingency as he supposed, if we may judge from the following:—

"United States Steamer Benicia, New York, Jan. 14, 1870.—The medium of communication with the captain is through the executive officer. All official matters needing the captain's approval, or to be forwarded by him, must pass through the executive officer. W. Scott Schley,
"Lt.-Commander and Executive Officer.
"Approved. S. Nicholson, Commander."

So "the medium of communication with the captain is through the executive officer"—whatever that may mean. We opine, however, that Mr. Schley (who is about as felicitous in expression as he is amusing in such antics as walking on his head before the marines at Pensacola) intends to convey the impression that he is to be the judge of the propriety or necessity of all communications—medical, surgical, theological, financial, and private—to his commanding officer. Surely the prediction of a distinguished rear-admiral, that the executive would soon "tread so close upon the heels of the captain as to walk him over the stern of the ship," has at last been fulfilled. Indeed, to such a point has the authority of an executive officer now reached, that (as in the case of Seely) he may commit almost any act of atrocity or injustice with impunity, *without the knowledge of his commander*, since he has been made the sole "medium of communication" to him. The captain is thus dwarfed to magnify his subordinate, and such an order as the one above given is a humiliating declaration of the commander's own insufficiency, and an acknowledgment that his executive is invested with such power as to leave him but the name and responsibility of command. Thus we find the power of the executive—the peripatetic mouthpiece of the commander—assuming such aggressive proportions that he issues "general orders," objects to the "interference of the captain," judges of the necessities of the several departments of the ship, and of the private and official communication of its officers, arrogating to himself the rights and privileges of a "*second in command.*"

The Ninth Census.—Below we present a table giving the population of the different States according to the census of 1860; the highest vote ever cast; the population in 1869, by careful estimate; and the number of Representatives which will be allotted to each state, on a basis of 233 and 300 members in a full House:—

States and Territories.	Populat'n 1860.	Estimat'd populat'n 1870.	Highest vote ever cast.	No. Reps. basis of 233.	No. Reps. basis of 300.
Alabama....	964,201	1,075,500	146,185	7	8
Alaska.....	....	5,000	....	..	..
Arizona.....	....	10,000	2,093	..	..
Arkansas....	435,450	625,000	54,519	4	5
California...	379,994	625,000	118,840	4	5
Colorado....	34,277	60,000	9,349	1	1
Connecticut	460,147	610,000	99,325	4	5
Dakotah....	4,837	15,000	....	..	..
Delaware....	112,216	140,000	18,603	1	1
D. Columbia	75,080	135,000	....	..	..
Florida......	140,424	190,000	26,314	1	1
Georgia.....	1,057,286	1,215,000	159,956	7	9
Idaho.......	....	30,000	6,564	..	..
Illinois.	1,711,951	2,600,000	449,436	15	19
Indiana.....	1,350,428	1,800,000	343,633	10	13
Iowa	674,913	1,200,000	194,439	7	9
Kansas....	107,206	300,000	43,648	2	2
Kentucky...	1,155,684	1,300,000	156,485	7	10
Louisiana...	708,002	850,000	113,348	5	6
Maine.......	628,279	685,000	131,265	4	5
Maryland...	687,049	825,000	92,795	5	6
Mass........	1,231,066	1,425,000	195,911	8	11
Michigan....	749,113	1,250,000	226,031	7	9
Minnesota..	172,023	450,000	72,298	3	4
Mississippi..	791,305	900,000	120,091	5	7
Missouri....	1,182,012	1,600,000	165,518	9	12
Montana....	....	8,000	....	..	..
Nebraska....	28,841	100,000	15,168	1	1
Nevada......	6,857	80,000	16,420	1	1
New Hamp..	326,073	383,000	77,077	2	3
New Jersey..	672,035	1,000,000	162,984	6	7
New Mexico	93,516	130,000	17,085	..	..
New York...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	34
N[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Ohio........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	21
Oregon.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	349,628	[illegible]	49,331	3	[illegible]
[illegible]	775,881	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
[illegible]	....	40,000	5,366		
Total......	31,443,321	40,800,000	....	233	300

On a basis of 233 members there would be one member to 172,532 people, the population being, according to the above estimate, 40,200,000, and that of the Territories and District of Columbia 600,000. In a House of 300 members, the ratio would be one member to 134,000 inhabitants. In the above table, the increase in population since 1860 is estimated at 29·76 per cent. Between the years 1850 and 1860, the increase was 35·58 per cent., and at the same rate, the population on the 1st of June next, exclusive of that of the newly acquired territory, would be 42,630,854, or 1,830,854 in excess of the estimate. The ravages of the war, however, it is thought will reduce the increase to about the figures given in the above estimate.

THE FINE ARTS.

Sale of Fine Paintings.

The great picture sale of the season is announced to take place on Thursday and Friday evenings next, at the galleries No. 1125 Chesnut street, where the works are now on exhibition. This collection is largely made up of the importations of Messrs. Bailey & Co., and it comprises specimens of some of the most popular European masters of the day. These paintings were selected in Europe expressly for the sales of Messrs. Bailey & Co., whose taste and judgment in art matters are in themselves sufficient guarantees of the high character of the works they offer to the public. In addition to these, there are a number of pictures by American artists of reputation, and the collection altogether is one of great interest and of a much higher grade of merit than usual. The catalogue mentions one hundred and forty-six works in all, and there are several fine pictures in the collection that, owing to some mistake, have not been mentioned.

Among the American artists represented are Joseph John, Milne Ramsey, George F. Bensell, who contributes a number both of landscape and figure pictures; H. C. Bispham, George C. Lambdin, Russell Smith, whose "Lake George," No. 19, is an excellent specimen of his best landscape style; E. D. Lewis, who has several characteristic landscapes; W. T. Richards, and J. Hamilton, who both exhibit views of Atlantic City; G. W. Nicholson, who has several very fine coast scenes, which will compare favorably with some of the best European works of the same character; and Victor Nehlig, whose "Waiting Woman of the time of Louis XIV of France" is a work of much interest.

Among the European pictures are several very superior performances of O. and A. Ackenbach, one of the best of which is "The Wind Storm at Albano, near Rome," by O. Achenbach, a work in that artist's best manner, that will be a perpetual source of pleasure to its lucky purchaser. There are also several golden-tinted Italian scenes by Albert Flamm, two or three excellent specimens from the easel of H. Herzog, and a "Moonlight Scene on the Baltic" by Jacobson that exhibits the best characteristics of that artist's style. The French *genre* painters are represented by some charming works, among which the most noticeable are Charles Herbsthoffer's "Fortune-Teller," No. 41; Professor Bernardo Ferrandiz's "Bashful Lover," No. 42; Ladislaus Backalowicz's "Lady with Pet Bird," No. 43; E. Zamacois' "The Court Jester," No. 113; and a companion gem by Charles Herbsthoffer, entitled "Choosing the Sword," No. 114; H. Pecrus' "The Toilet," No. 39, and a number of others of equal merit. There are several cattle pictures, prominent among which is A. Breadell's "Sheep in an Enclosure," which is painted with a remarkable fidelity to nature.

This is but a brief and hasty review of this fine collection, which offers extraordinary inducements to those who wish to become possessed of genuine art works of undoubted merit. These pictures are nearly all by artists who are famous for the high character of their performances, and purchasers can scarcely make a mistake in bidding liberally on any of them. The entire collection will be sold by B. Scott, Jr., on Thursday and Friday evenings, the sale to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOYS'
CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING,
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
818 and 820 Chesnut Street.
EVERY VARIETY OF YOUTHS' WEAR,
MADE IN HIGHEST STYLE,
AND OF THE FINEST
GOODS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
A REPETITION OF
PROF. HENRY MORTON'S
GREAT LECTURE ON
SOLAR ECLIPSES,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 14.

NOTE.—In consequence of repeated requests, and owing to the extraordinary demand for seats on the occasion of its first delivery, Professor MORTON has consented to repeat the above Lecture for the benefit of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The sale of Secured Seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9th instant, at 9 o'clock.
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Admission to each Lecture.......50 cents.
Reserved Seats.......25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. 3 7

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHORAL CONCERT
IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M.
The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by
Mr. G. B. SNYDER,
And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.
Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.
TICKETS {Adults.......50 cents
{Children, under twelve years.......25 "
Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. 3 7 11t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
General approval by the public of this
GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART
"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"
CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. 3 7
Admission.......25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH will be held at the Church, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
The Annual Address will be delivered by
BISHOP SIMPSON.
Attractive music by the Young People's choir of the Church, under the direction of John M. Evans, Esq. 9

BENEFIT OF LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION.
Five Illustrated Lectures of Travels in Oriental and Bible Lands, by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, late U. S. Commissioner to Asia:—Tuesday Evening, March 8, Arch Street M. E. Church; Wednesday Evening, March 9, Wharton Street M. E. Church; Thursday Evening, March 10, Third Street, Camden, N. J.; Friday Evening, March 11, M. E. Mariners' Bethel; Saturday Evening, March 12, Tabernacle M. E. Church. Tickets, 25c. 3 8 4t*

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—Choral Service. Seats free. This Evening, sermon on "The Christian Priesthood," by Rev. W. H. N. STEWART, LL.D.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE will hold their Twentieth Annual Commencement at MUSICAL FUND HALL on SATURDAY next, March 12, at 12 o'clock M. Valedictory Address by ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene. The public are respectfully invited. 3 8 4t*

DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES.
MARCH 5, 1870.
NOTICE.—The Receiver of Taxes of TWENTY-THIRD WARD will be prepared to receive the Taxes of said Ward at the Lyceum Building, Frankford, on MONDAY, March 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., remaining the first four days of each week in Frankford, and the last two in Bustleton.
RICHARD PELTZ,
3 8 2t Receiver of Taxes.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentrifice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 7, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.
3 8 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
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FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York. 7

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1196 and 1198 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices.
Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1870.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS DAY.
CHECK SILKS at $1.
COLORED SILKS at $1·65.
GREY STRIPES AND PLAIDS, $1·25.
JAPANESE SILKS.
STEEL SATIN SERGES.
SILK POPLINS.
SILK CORDED POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
FIGURED PERCALES.
BRIGHT PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN.
New Styles of Dress Goods Open Daily.
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Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE.
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GENERAL AGENTS,
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3 5 fmwt PHILADELPHIA.

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
There is no poorer economy in the world than to buy poor clothing.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
603
There is no place in Philadelphia where you can receive better attention than at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, who
SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
and
For the choicest materials, made into the most fashionable styles of garments, you will find that
ROCKHILL & WILSON
SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
605
To please the boys, to give satisfaction to the men, to rejoice the hearts of the wives and mothers of America,
ROCKHILL & WILSON
SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Chesnut
The great army of customers constantly dealing at the GREAT BROWN HALL cheerfully testify to the fact that
ROCKHILL & WILSON
SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.......$14, were $18
" " ".......$16 " $20
" " ".......$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.......$12 " $16
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
SPLENDID MANSION
OF
COLONEL WALTON DWIGHT
DESTROYED BY FIRE
AT
Binghamton, New York, Feb. 6, 1870.
MARVIN'S PARLOR SAFE
TRIUMPHANT!!
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1870.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—My house was entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The Family Safe I purchased from you in 1867 was in the fire, and was opened yesterday. The contents were in a perfect state of preservation, and after taking into consideration the TREMENDOUS HEAT, the Safe lying for (12) twelve hours in a pile of some (30) THIRTY TONS OF BURNING COAL, I deem it very remarkable that nothing should be injured inside. The inner Steel Chest is all right. I this day send the Safe to your firm in New York.
Truly yours, W. DWIGHT.
These Safes are for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
PHILADELPHIA.
265 BROADWAY, New York, and 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 2 28 mwf6trp

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PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION to teach in a private family or seminary two hours daily.
Address J. T. B.,
3 9 5t Evening Telegraph Office.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, extra size and quality, small fruits, grape vines, asparagus roots, evergreens for cemeteries, ornamental hedging, etc. Address J. PERKINS, MOORESTOWN, N. J. Pure early Rose Potatoes by the bushel or barrel. Circular gratis. 4t*

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1870.
CONTINENTAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Offices, Continental Buildings,
Nos. 22, 24, and 26 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

No. of Policies issued in 1869.	8,778
Amount insured in 1869...	$21,246,000
Whole No. of Policies issued by Company........	20,375

INCOME
For 1869.......$1,946,252·59
DISBURSEMENTS,
Including losses paid, $164,250. $528,991·76
DIVIDENDS,
Return Premiums, and purchased Policies.......$151,192·97
ASSETS.

Cash in Banks and in Company's Office.......	$160,710·86
United States Bonds.......	115,250·00
Bonds and Mortgages.......	296,009·98
Premium Loans secured....... (The actuarial value of the Policies securing these Loans is about $2,250,000.)	1,174,055·66
Loans on Stocks.......	74,173·41
Deferred Premiums, Semi-annual and Quarterly.......	807,908·21
Real Estate in New York.......	294,750·00
Premiums at Agencies, and Office Premiums in course of collection.......	528,019·35
Accrued Interest and Sundry Securities.......	49,225·33
Total.......	$3,500,102·80

Progress of Company since organization, compiled from New York official reports:—

Policies issued in 1866 (6 mos.)	1405	$3,907,800
" " 1867	4183	9,970,009
" " 1868	6004	16,366,180
" " 1869	8778	21,246,000

THE CONTINENTAL thus closes and crowns the year 1869 with a record of which any company might well be proud, and now bearing the palm and prestige of unequalled success, and in view of the following important changes and improvements in their plan of doing business, which have so recently been made, they enter upon 1870 with yet brighter auspices than have marked the opening of any previous year.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS to Policy Holders, hereafter, is to be made upon the so-called "*Contribution Plan*," which has become so universally popular in this country, and which is stated by actuaries of the highest talent to be the most equitable mode of making such distribution.

THE DIVIDENDS on all Cash Policies will be available annually, after *two annual premiums* shall have been paid, and will be applied to the reduction of the third annual premium, or to the purchase of additional insurance.

THE DIVIDENDS on Loan Policies will be available and settled annually, after three annual premiums shall have been paid.

THE STOCKHOLDERS, *having become convinced that the welfare of the Company and its Policy Holders require it, have unanimously consented that in future dividends upon stock shall be limited to seven per cent. (legal interest), thus making the CONTINENTAL* A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY.

Especial attention is directed to these important improvements, as evincing conclusively a determination to leave nothing undone which may add to the advantages already possessed by the CONTINENTAL, thus increasing its popularity as a medium for insurance.

PRESIDENT,
JUSTUS LAWRENCE.
SECRETARY.
J. P. ROGERS.

WINTER & JEWELL,
Managers and Superintendents of Agencies for the State of Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 425 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
To gentlemen unemployed desirous of engaging in Insurance, liberal arrangements will be made with
3 5 wws 3t§p WINTER & JEWELL.

FOURTH EDITION

Latest Returns from New Hampshire

McLeavy Brown Succeeds Burlingame.

Ku-Klux Klan and Gen. Breckinridge.

France and the Catholic Powers.

Quesada and Cuban Recognition

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—Returns from 202 towns give Stearns 32,987; Bedell, 22,334; Hirst, 6898; Barrows, 1159. The remaining towns will give about 5000 votes, leaving Governor Stearns' majority at about 1200. The Republicans will have about fifty majority in the House. The vote for Senators elects six Republican, four Democrats, and one Labor Reformer, with one vacancy.

WALPOLE, N. H., March 9.—Walpole voted almost unanimously in favor of uniting with Westminster in establishing a free bridge over the Connecticut river.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, March 9.—The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad met in this city to-day and elected directors for the ensuing year a follows:—Messrs. Oliver Ames, Oakes Ames John Duff, John B. Alley, C. H. McCormack, W T. Gladden, R. Hazard, Elisha Atkins, A. C Lombard, O. S. Chapman, James Brooks, G. M Dodge, Sidney Dillon, Frederick Nickerson, and C. S. Bushnell.

Obituary.

PROVIDENCE, March 9.—Dr. Lewis L. Miller, for forty years a prominent physician, died today.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—General Quesada was before the Military Committee of the Senate to-day, and made a statement relative to the condition of affairs in Cuba and the progress of the insurrection. He exhibited facts to show that the insurgents hold two-thirds of the island; that they only needed arms to be able to attack and capture the seaboard cities held by Spaniards; but that, under the present circumstances, they could not hold these places if they had them. Quesada says if the United States would recognize the Cubans as belligerents, they would make short work of the Spaniards. The committee was very favorably impressed with the statement, and the feeling among Senators in favor of Cuba is said to be increasing.

An Expected Proclamation.

The President refused to see visitors to-day and stated to a Senator that he was engaged in writing an important document. It is inferred that it is a proclamation announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

Bingham's Amendment.

An effort will be made in the Senate to strike out Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill. The committee is divided on the subject. It is thought that if the Senate disagrees to it the House will reverse its action and concur.

The Air Line Railroad.

2·10 P. M.—The morning hour in the House was consumed in discussing the Air Line Railroad to New York. The House, by a vote of 61 to 71, refused to second the demand for the previous question, and the bill went over till to-morrow. There is a large lobby here in the interest of rival roads opposing the bill, and its success is regarded as doubtful.

Executive Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following nominations were sent into the Senate to-day:—

B. R. Hardy to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Louisiana. Jed. B. C. Emmons United States Attorney for the Northern district of Florida. Benjamin J. Waters, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory. Henry M. Martin, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. Master Francis M. Sheppard to be Lieutenant on the retired list.

FROM EUROPE.

McLeavy Brown Succeeds Mr. Burlingame.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—J. McLeavy Brown has been appointed, provisionally, chief of the Chinese Embassy, vice Burlingame, deceased.

The Plea of Infallibility.

LONDON, March 9.—The German and Austrian Bishops at the Œcumenical Council have agreed to oppose the proposition of infallibility, as well as all other new dogmas. It is generally hoped the Pope will not precipitate a collision with the European powers.

Health of Mr. Bright.

LONDON, March 9.—John Bright is rusticating in the mountains of Wales. His health has improved.

France and the Catholic Powers.

PARIS, March 9.—It is understood that other Catholic powers will join France in her demands for special representatives in the Œcumenical Council.

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne Lauraguais will probably be appointed as one of these representatives.

The Pope Temporizing.

ROME, March 9.—The Pope temporizes, hoping to obtain a vote on the dogma of infallibility prior to the arrival of the French commissioner.

The Paris Disorders.

PARIS, March 9.—The police no longer permit the friends of Henri Rochefort to visit him in prison.

Another demonstration was made by the conscripts at Lyons yesterday, but the disorder was quelled without serious trouble.

Is is reported small pox has broken out in the jail where the political prisoners are confined.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 9.—Arrived, steamship Main, from New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Gold opened at 110⅝, with a frantic rush to sell; went to 110¼, and thence to 111.

The *Express* says:—"At this juncture the bull cliques on the Stock Exchange suddenly bid gold up to 111⅛, in order to make the bids at the Treasury appear very much below the market, and prevent the Secretary from selling any gold. The total amount of the gold bid was $3,300,000 at 107⅝ to 111·10. At 12·45 it was announced that the Secretary had accepted $1,000,000 of the bids at 110·60 to 111·10. This threw the Gold Room into convulsions, and down went the price to 110¼; but suddenly the market turned on the upward tack, and the price was jumped up to 111."

Great excitement attended these frequent fluctuations, and the Gold Loom was the scene of enormous operations.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Breckinridge and the Ku-klux Klan.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—General Breckinridge, in a criminal argument at Lexington, denounced the men who belonged to the Ku-Klux as either idiots or villains, and asserted he was free from any fear of them, and would readily respond to a summons from the Sheriff as one of a *posse comitatus* to arrest and bring them to justice.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Weber's opera of *Oberon* will be produced for the first time this evening, with Madame Ro[illegible], Messrs. Seguin, Castle, Laurance, Hall, De So[illegible], Howard, Kinross, and Miss Geraldine Warden in the cast. The following is the plot of the opera:—

"The opera of *Oberon* opens with a chorus of genii and fairies in 'Oberon's' bower. From 'Puck' we learn that 'Oberon' and 'Titania,' having quarrelled in an argument on the relative constancy of man and woman, had parted in anger, vowing never to meet again until some couple should keep their plighted faith through all trials. 'Oberon' enters and demands of 'Puck' where he has been since cock-crow; 'Puck' replies that he has been round the globe seeking for that which might amuse his king; two hours since he was at the throne of 'Charlemagne,' whose son having waylaid 'Sir Huon of Bordeaux,' was by him, in open combat, slain—all France proclaimed him justified, but 'Charlemagne,' allowing the feelings of a father to outweigh justice, will grant him his life only on condition that he speeds to the court of the 'Caliph of Bagdad,' slay him who sits on the 'Caliph's' right, and claim his (the 'Caliph's') daughter as his bride. 'Oberon,' learning from 'Puck' that 'Sir Huon,' accompanied by a single squire, has already started, determines to befriend him, and bids 'Puck' bring them hither. 'Puck' departs, and a bank arises, on which sleeps 'Sir Huon' and 'Sherasmin' (his squire), 'Puck' standing by their sides. 'Oberon' now conjures up a vision, showing to 'Sir Huon' 'Reiza' (the 'Caliph's' daughter), who lament, that 'Sir Huon' sleeps when she is about to fall a victim, and calls upon him to rescue her; the vision disappears. 'Oberon' having dissolved the spell on 'Sir Huon' and 'Sherasmin' explains that he is 'Oberon,' King of Fairyland, that he knows 'Sir Huron' and his mission, and if he is true he shall triumph. He gives 'Sir Huon' a magic horn, which, being wound softly, will bring instant aid; loudly, will bring 'Oberon' himself. 'Oberon' causes the scene to change to the Tigris, with Bagdad in the distance, and bids 'Sir Huon' go boldly into the city and complete his errand. In the next scene, 'Reiza,' in the harem of 'Horoun' (the Caliph), learns through 'Fatima' that the knight has arrived, and hearing of her dream, has vowed to rescue her or perish.

"In the second act 'Haroun' is in his palace, surrounded by his court, 'Prince Babekan' seated on his right. 'Haroun' informs 'Babekan' that the time has arrived for his marriage with 'Reiza.' 'Babekan' expresses his impatience for the ceremony. 'Reiza' has barely entered at the command of her father, when the clashing of swords is heard without, and 'Sir Huon' and 'Sherashmin' rush in with their swords drawn; 'Reiza' and 'Sir Huon' embrace, and 'Sir Huon' claims her as bride. 'Haroun' is furious and orders his slaves to cut 'Sir Huon' down; 'Babekan' demands that as his right. 'Babekan' is slain by 'Sir Huon,' the attendants are about to rush on 'Sir Huon' when 'Sherasmin' reminds him of the horn, which he winds. 'Oberon' appears and protects him. The scene changes, showing a ship lying at anchor in the port of Ascalon. 'Oberon' bids 'Sir Huon' and 'Reiza' embark as the vessel is bound for Greece: 'Sherasmin,' in a loving strain prevails upon 'Fatima' to accompany him.

"In the third act 'Puck' summons the 'Spirits of Earth, Air, Fire, and Water' to wreck a barque on the coast. In the second scene, a seashore is seen. 'Sir Huon' enters, supporting 'Reiza.' He upbraids himself with being the cause of her sufferings, and denounces "Oberon." They both lament the loss of 'Sherasmin' and 'Fatima,' whom they believe to be drowned. During the absence of 'Sir Huon' to seek assistance, 'Abdallah' and pirates land and are carrying off 'Reiza,' when 'Sir Huon' returns and is by them struck senseless. 'Oberon' appears, and deploring the cruel fate which compels him to make 'Sir Huon' suffer so much, summons 'Puck,' bids him guard 'Sir Huon' (whom he has entranced) well, and on the seventh day place him before the door of the house of old 'Ibrahim,' the gardener, in Tunis.'

"The fourth and last act commences in a court of the garden of 'Ibrahim,' to whom 'Sherasmin' and 'Fatima' have been sold as slaves. 'Puck' descends with 'Sir Huon,' who is bewildered at meeting 'Sherasmin' and 'Fatima;' from 'Fatima' he learns that 'Reiza' has that morning been presented to the 'Emir' by the pirate captain. In the second scene, 'Roshana,' the 'Emir's' favorite, deposed in favor of 'Reiza,' thirsting for revenge, has noted 'Sir Huon's' mein, and marked him as a fit accomplice. She causes 'Sir Huon,' who hopes he may be about to meet 'Reiza,' to be brought before her, abruptly avows her love for him, and proposes that he slay the 'Emir' and share the throne with her. 'Sir Huon' indignantly refuses, declaring he loves another. 'Roshana' summons to her aid singing girls, who endeavor, but in vain, to fascinate 'Sir Huon;' he is about to force his way out, 'Roshana' clinging to him, when 'Almanzar' (the 'Emir') enters. In his fury he orders 'Sir Huon' to be burned alive within two hours. 'Reiza' rushes in, claims 'Sir Huon' as her husband, and, as a first favor, asks his pardon. 'Almanzar' will pardon, even enrich him, if 'Reiza' will smile upon his ('Almanzar's') love; she refuses, and they are both about to be led to the stake, when 'Puck' appears and winds the magic horn; 'Almanzar' is rendered powerless, 'Sir Huon' and 'Reiza' are released; 'Puck' blows a louder blast, 'Oberon' and 'Titania' appear. 'Oberon' greets the happy pair. The opera concludes with a grand finale and chorus."

A matinee performance of *The Marriage of Figaro* will be given to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT the dramas of *Victorine* and *Tom King and Dick Turpin* will be performed to-morrow evening. To-morrow Miss May Howard will have a benefit, for which occasion *Oliver Twist* and *A Happy Pair* will be presented. Miss Howard is a good actress, and we hope her merits will be appropriately recognized on this occasion.

On Monday Miss Laura Keene will make her reappearance.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Fechter will appear this evening as "Hamlet."

AT THE ARCH Lotta will personate six characters this evening in her drama of *The Little Detective*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, the French Comedy Company will appear this evening in *Le Voyage de M. Perrichon*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining songs and burlesques will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PANORAMA of "The Pilgrim" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening. We refer our readers to the church benefits at this entertainment. Not far from 25,000 of our citizens are now directly interested in the success of "The Pilgrim." This system of a division of profits, adopted by Professor Baird, is working to mutual advantage. Whilst it is unusually liberal, it is wise, and we heartily commend Concert Hall as a splendid place to spend an evening.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING	CHEAPER
CLOTHING	BETTER MADE
CLOTHING	BETTER OUT
CLOTHING	BETTER FITTING

AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain, or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SPRING OVERCOATS! SPRING OVERCOATS!—
BLUE. OLIVE, GREEN,
BROWN, DRAB, MIXTURES OF CASSIMERE.
CLOTH AND MELTONS!
A splendid variety at
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

BLUE PIANO COVERS
At W. H. Carryl & Sons' Curtain Store, No. 723 Chesnut street (in the carpet store).

WE call attention to the annual statement of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of New York, which appears in our columns, proving conclusively that the Continental is one of the very best institutions of the kind in this country. We advise those contemplating insurance to call on the agents, No. 425 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.
☞ We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Our reason for it. } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it. } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it. } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it. } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium. Every house must
☞ do this soon, and we want to be
☞ among the first.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Our Hope. } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope. } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope. } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope. } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still, and ought to do it by the en-
☞ Postscript. } larged facilities we enjoy.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

DUBELL—MCMULLEN.—March 8, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. JOSEPH C. DUBELL, of Mount Holly, N. J., and Miss HANNAH G., daughter of the late Alexander McMullen, Esq., in this city.

PELL—ALLCHIN.—On the 23d of December, 1869, by the Rev. William Taylor, Mr. WILLIAM W. PELL, of New York, to Miss SUSIE, daughter of George L. Allchin, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

FRAZIER.—On the 6th instant, ROBERT FRAZIER, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Williamson Lodge, No. 369, A. Y. M.; Humane Lodge, No. 14, A. O. G. F.; Man's Beneficial Society, No. 3; also Hope Hose, Resolution and Friendship Fire Companies, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1334 Otis street, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.
Spring Importations.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.
Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 3 5§

THE FINE ARTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

NEW CHROMOS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of
NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
A few of which are as follows:—

Little Eva	after J. G. Brown.
Innocence	after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion)	after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories	after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music	after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep	after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake	after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods	after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep	after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii	after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple	after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter	after Jacobsen.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea	after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast	after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat	after E. Moran.
Yo Semite Valley	after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier	after Thomas Hill.

The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5§

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Il guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bed-rooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
E. L. BOUDINOT,
3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET.—
STORE CONNECTING WITH NEW HOTEL
No. 1506 CHESNUT STREET.
Suitable for Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Apply on the premises from 10 to 12. 3 5 6t

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. O. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

ROOMS, 132 BY 32 FEET, WITH 100 horse steam-power, to rent, N. E. corner TWENTY-SECOND and WOOD Streets. 3 5 6t*

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. | Paris. [31

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street.
Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 5 stuw

Meyer von Bremen,
A. Achenbach,
O. Achenbach,
Carl Muller,
Hildebrandt,
Vautier,
Amberg,
Toussaint,
Bensell,
Carl Becker,
Lejeune,
Herzog,
Kuwasseg,
Paul Weber,
Carl Hoff,
Grasse,
J. H. L. De Haas,
Flamm,
Klombeck & Willems,
Schreyer,
Herbsthoffer,
Zamacois,
Desgoffe,
Plassan,
[illegible]osura,
Caraud,
Pecrus,
Bakalowics,
Ferrandis,
Hamilton,
W. T. Richards,
Nicholson,
Ramsey,
Reimer,
Tait,
Lanfant de Metz,
Raupp,
Accard,
Lassalle,
Jacobson,
Drendell,
Hoguet,
Hamman,
Dieffenbach,
Brillouin,
Baumgartner,
Bosch,
Braith,
Gebler,
Carl Hubner,
Arntz,
Hengsbach,
Seipel,
Salentin,
Paulsen,
Kollitz,
Otto Meyer,
Kraus,
Gesselschap.

GREAT ART SALE,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 10 and 11, at 7½ o'clock, will be offered the finest and most important collection of OIL PAINTINGS ever shown to the Philadelphia public, being the entire importation of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., which will be sold without reserve, together with that of Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE, which must also be sold on account of an early departure for Europe on business connected with his house.

The Paintings are now on exhibition and will be sold at the

HASELTINE GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.
3 5 6t

N. B. Pictures on exhibition day and evening.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.,
Have just received the following lots of Goods from New York, bought for cash at lower prices than have been sold for years:—
A new lot of 20,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, new patterns, very cheap.
1000 Bands, 25c. a double band, containing 2¼ yards.
A new lot of Guipure Bands.
A new lot of Dimity Bands, very cheap.
A large lot of Marseilles Trimmings, a bargain.
10,000 pieces Ruche Galloons at 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35c.; not one-half the cost of importation.
Magic Ruffling, Coventry Rufflings, Registered Edgings.
100 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks at 20, 23, 25, 28, 30, 33, 38, 40, and 50c.
Satin Plaid Swiss Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 37½, and 50c.
Stripe Swiss and Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
8-4 French Muslins at 50 and 75c.
40-inch wide French Organdies at 25c.
100 pieces Plaid Organdies at 25c. a yard.
Soft-finish Cambrics at less than importers' prices.
Nainsook Muslins at less than importers' prices.
Marseilles Quilts at the very lowest market prices.
200 pieces Piques, fine qualities, at 25, 30, 33, 37½, 50, 75c.
Heavy Corded Piques at 37½, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
100 pieces Table Linens at less than the cost of importation.
Power-loom Table Linens at 37½, 45, and 50c.
Wash-loom Table Linens.
7-4 and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
500 dozen Linen Towels at 10, 12½, 20, 25, and 31c.
Several job lots of Damask Towels.
500 dozen Linen Napkins at $1, 1·12½, 1·25, 1·33, 1·50, up to $6 a dozen.
50 dozen Satin Damask Doylies at 75c. a dozen, worth $1·50.
Best make Shirting Linens.
200 pieces Nursery Bird-eye, a job lot, cheap.
Linen Bird-eye for Aprons.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 5w§ N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 12½c.

BANKRUPT STOCK,
No. 37 N. EIGHTH ST.,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE FILBERT (East Side).
THE STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
RICH WRAPPER DELAINES, 10c. per yard.
BAREGE HERNANI, 12½c. per yard.
FRENCH PERCALES, 25c. per yard.
WHITE P. K.'s, 20c. per yard.
1piece BLACK SILK, $2, worth $3.
FRENCH LAWNS, 12½c. per yard.
JOUVIN KIDS, $1·25 per pair.
BLACK PLAID HERNANI, 37½c. per yard.
FRENCH CHINTZES, 28c. per yard.
FIGURED HERNANI, 37½c. per yard.
BLACK ALPACAS, half price.
BLACK SILKS, half price.
COLORED SILKS, half price.
WATER-PROOFS, your own price.
No. 37 N. EIGHTH STREET,
3 5 sw2t PHILADELPHIA.

215 215
ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
No. 215 N. NINTH STREET,
(ABOVE RACE).
Bankrupt Stock of White Goods.
We offer to-day bargains in
PLAID NAINSOOKS, 18¾ to 44c.
PLAIN NAINSOOKS, 25 to 56c.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS, 25 to 44c.
VICTORIA LAWNS, 25 to 37½c.
BISHOP LAWNS, all prices.
SWISS MULLS, 15, 18¾, 25, 28, 31 to 62½c.
Direct from a large Bankrupt Importer, and MUST BE SOLD.
Also great bargains in PIQUES at 25, 37½, and 44c.
Also, some tremendous bargains in double width BLACK ALPACAS, 28c.
Double width BLACK ALPACAS, 31, 37½, 50c. to $1.
OUR 50c. BLACK ALPACA is the choicest make of goods in the market, of unsurpassed quality and finish.
3 7 strp
ELDER, WALTON & CO.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwfj TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
Are now opening a good assortment of DRY GOODS for the coming season.
Neat Striped and Plaid Silks, good quality, $1·00 and $1·25
Pearl and Mode Colored Wool and Silk and Wool Poplins.
Black and White and Green and White Striped Poplins for Suits, 37½ cents.
Mode Poplins for Suits, in variety.
Black Alpacas, Alpaca Poplins and Merinoes, best goods.
Black Silks of the best makes, at reduced prices.
Plaid Muslins, from 25 cents up.
New designs in Chintzes received daily. §w§

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Will continue the sale of their LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS, at
EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.
Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the
GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.
Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of
Shirting and Fronting Linens.
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies,
Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
Towels and Towellings of every description,
Marseilles Quilts,
AND ALL VARIETIES OF
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, AND CHINTZES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS. and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
3 9 wthstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. [3 1tf

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.
1 4§

WATCHES.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.
American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
2 28 mwf§ NEW YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 128 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. [illegible]

JOHN WILKES.

The London *Athenæum*, in a review of a series of sketches of celebrated Englishmen, entitled "Historical Gleanings," by James E. Thorold Rogers, which has just been published by Macmillan & Co., in London, gives the following interesting review of the career of the celebrated John Wilkes:—

Wilkes' expulsion from the House of Commons was the great event of a life which filled up seventy years of the last century, 1727-97. Of that long period, Wilkes was an active politician during thirty years, that is, from 1754, when he stood for Berwick-on-Tweed, till 1784, when he abandoned all political activity. Mr. Rogers goes lightly, but not very good-naturedly, over the various incidents in Wilkes' career. It is an old story at the best, and Mr. Rogers has little or nothing to add to it. We see the distiller's son bred like a gentleman, marrying an heiress, ten or eleven years older than himself, and leading the life that men so settled or unsettled in marriage might in those days be expected to lead. We find him spending money lavishly to obtain a seat in Parliament; but we may repeat here what has before been stated in the *Athenæum*, that Wilkes did not attempt to enter on a parliamentary career as a means of repairing his supposed shattered fortunes. If he had been a place-hunter he would not have shown the hostility to Lord Bute and the Government, which culminated in the famous No. 45 of the *North Briton*. Nor does Mr. Rogers give any reason for asserting that Wilkes' hostility would have given way if the Government would have officially employed him. To the modern sense the famous No. 45 seems not merely inoffensive, but mild and justifiable. It treated the King's speech as the speech of his ministers, and showed that King James was proved to be considered nothing more than the first magistrate in the realm, and that King George might well be content with the same position.

Mr. Rogers here speaks of one of the best-educated men of his day, a man who had spent thousands to enable him to satisfy his ambition by entering Parliament, and was not more immoral than the distinguished persons with whom he associated, but who carried the fashion of immorality a little beyond the *mode*. Mr. Rogers speaks of Wilkes as a man who was living by his wits, and he describes him as an unprincipled adventurer. Even if Wilkes had been all this, the mistakes and malice of the Government converted the adventurer into a popular hero—for the issue of the General Warrant by which Wilkes, with printers, publishers, and others, were arrested, without being designated by name, led to all the triumph which ensued. The judgment of Chief Justice Pratt that such warrants were illegal, the protection which the *habeas corpus* afforded to persons so accused and imprisoned, and the heavy pecuniary damages which they who had acted illegally were condemned to pay, were triumphs for which the public were indebted, and continue to be indebted, to the resolution of Wilkes. But for him, we might still be liable to arrest and to being kept in prison at the mere will of a couple of envious secretaries.

The next mistake of the Government only increased the power and popularity of Wilkes. He was prosecuted for printing and publishing an obscene libel—a fragment of a poem called an "Essay on Woman." We have said before that Wilkes could not be proved to have written this parody on Pope and Warburton, and that it was never published till a copy stolen from Wilkes' house was read in the House of Lords by Lord Sandwich, who had previously heard it read in private, and expressed his delight at what now he affected to read with disgust. We have, on former occasions, protested against any idea of our being apologists for Wilkes' immorality, or for this wretched fragment of a dirty poem, a true copy of which probably does not exist, but, as we have remarked before, Wilkes was a better man than most of his accusers. He was infinitely superior, at all events, to Lord Sandwich. This exemplary peer, the "Jemmy Twitcher" of his time, scandalized mountebanks by his blasphemy, and had a volume of sermons dedicated to him by Warburton, who compared Wilkes to the Devil, and then asked pardon of the Devil for damaging him by such a comparison. It must have been by some such parson as Risdale, who was the tool of Sandwich, that the profane parallel was made in the pulpit between that peer and our Saviour, with a shade of superiority awarded to the peer! Such were the manners of the times; and we must not judge of Wilkes by the manners of our own.

It is hardly necessary to go over the well-known story—Wilkes' journey abroad, his outlawry, his return, his imprisonment, his repeated elections for Middlesex, the scandal of which was at its height when the House declared that Luttrell, who had the fewer votes, was the duly elected member. "If once," said Wilkes, "the ministry shall be permitted to say whom the freeholders shall not choose, the next step will be to tell them whom they shall chose." The ministry certainly did a good deal in those days to exasperate the people. There was a riot in St. George's Fields when Wilkes was released from prison, and in the tumult, provoked by the interference of the military, an eminent man was murdered. Lord Barrington conveyed to the troops the assurance of the pleasure with which the King had heard of the readiness of the soldiery to perform their duty, and the satisfaction he had in the thought that they would always perform such duty with *alacrity*. The word was as ill-timed as another charge of horse and foot.

The last great service of Wilkes was rendered when, as alderman and sheriff, he protected one Whebley, who had dared to publish the debates of the House of Commons. The protection was distasteful to the King, but it prevailed over privilege, and Mr. Rogers acknowledged that "Wilkes indicated the right of the people to learn the expressed opinion of their representatives, and therefore to keep them in check." This was not all. Let us set aside the individual, and note what was done by the public man. Wilkes weakened arbitrary power, secured liberty for the people, asserted the freedom of the press, prepared the way for a change in the once atrocious law of libel; and he not only stood up for free election by a free people, but was among the first who saw the necessity for parliamentary reform. The publication of "No. 45" and the prosecution which followed seemed to prepare all parties for the inevitable contest which ensued. Its importance and its issues struck every one. No wonder that "Forty-five" entered into everybody's thoughts and calculations. Orthodox Tories discovered in it the Number of the Beast: the Heir Apparent shouted it in his father's ears; it was chalked on the soles of the shoes of the ambassador from the Emperor after the mob had stopped his chariot for the purpose. A patriotic confusion took possession of the popular brain, and one man is recorded as beginning a letter with the words "I take the Wilkes and Liberty to inform you;" and there was a founding of a new, or refounding of an old, club in the city of Cork, the members of which had names which contained forty-five letters; they met at a tavern where they spent forty-five pence each; every man drank forty-five wine-glasses of punch, in celebration of forty-five toasts, which were chiefly directed against the despotism of rulers in general. Perhaps the greatest triumph that Wilkes had, when the effervescence was at its greatest, consisted not so much in members of the Royal Family "lighting up" to save their windows, nor in lords, who hated the Tribune, having the panels of their carriages scratched all over with "No. 45," but in the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland appearing in their balcony to salute the Wilkes mob, and in Lord Bute illuminating his house so brilliantly (of course to protect it) that all South Audley street seemed in a blaze. We must not forget the chandler who sent to Wilkes a gift of forty-five dozen of candles!

The *North Briton* put Wilkes' life in peril at various times, but no one could seriously doubt Wilkes' courage. Lord Talbot challenged him on a passage in one of the numbers, the authorship of which Wilkes would neither avow nor deny, till they had fought upon it. When they had exchanged shots he confessed himself to be the author of the insulting paragraph; but Lord Talbot, instead of demanding another shot, declared himself satisfied, and the combatants finished the affair by drinking a bottle of claret together. Wilkes did not seek this duel, and would have avoided it probably if he had been able, but once entered on the quarrel he bore himself becomingly. If there were some farcical incidents in this encounter there was a real tragic element in it menacing to Wilkes. He fought with a halter round his neck, for if he had killed Lord Talbot he would certainly have been hanged. With this knowledge he confided his daughter to the guardianship of Lord Temple before he went to meet what, no doubt, he wished he could have avoided. After this celebrated affair Wilkes could afford to disregard any sneer against his courage when he refused in Paris to fight a certain Scotch captain named Forbes unless the latter could find a second, or some one who could vouch for his being a gentleman. The grievance of Forbes was like that of the would-be assassin Dunn. A quip against Scotland or Scottishmen was an insult to them individually, but Forbes would have avenged it like a "man of honor," while Dunn meant nothing else than cutting Wilkes' throat to satisfy the honor of his country. The duel into which the *North Briton* brought Wilkes with Martin, Secretary of the Treasury, was the one most perilous to Wilkes. The *North Briton* not only attacked "a certain Secretary" as the basest of mankind, but identified him as having "a snout worthy of a Portuguese inquisitor." Martin charged the anonymous writer in the House with cowardly stabbing in the dark; and at that charge Wilkes avowed himself the author. A rather savage duel ensued, in which Wilkes fell, grievously wounded. In prospect of death, as it seemed, Wilkes generously did his best to shield Martin from the consequences; but he could not control his wit, which would have its fling at the ruling powers.

"It's clear enough," said the wounded sufferer, "that Martin did not use Government powder." This was uttered with the more delight as it struck at both Government and its servants. The most of Wilkes' brightest utterances are too well remembered to need being repeated. His reputation in Paris as a wit has not died out. "I have been told by M. Louis Blanc," says Mr. Rogers, "that his witticisms are even now stock French stories, as Sydney Smith's jests are with us." We regret that the biographer has not given us some sample of the *esprit* which has received the stamp of Parisian sanction. In England, one of the best things ever uttered by Wilkes has been preserved by Lord Lytton, but not without a "slap in the face" of the utterer. We refer our readers to the concluding paragraph of "Paul Clifford," where Wilkes' life, patriotism and morals find harsh treatment—where he is called "the Drawcansir of Liberty;" but where he is allowed to have said "one excellent thing, for which we look on you with benevolence—nay, almost with respect;" namely, words that are acknowledged as being both witty and wise, and which are to the effect that "the very worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him."

Wilkes may have been "dull in Parliament;" he did bright things there, but he said his brightest among his private friends. His wit was easy and brilliant; not played off for effect, but often uttered for the conveyance of truth. "How far does the liberty of the press extend in England?" said the Prince de Croy to him, at Calais. "I cannot tell," was the reply of Wilkes to the Governor, "but I am trying to know." Like Chesterfield, he uttered more wit than he wrote. It was bold—often impudent; but spontaneous. When the King was about to go to St. Paul's to offer public thanksgiving Wilkes expressed a hope that Lord George Germain (who had been charged with showing less valor than discretion at Minden) would be appointed "to carry the sword" before his Majesty in the procession. His innuendo cut as sharply as his wit. At the time that George the Third was treating his brothers with severity, the audacious member for Middlesex took occasion to praise the fraternal affection of the King of France; "unlike," he said, "the gloomy tyrant . . ." —and then he paused, while every ear was pricked up to catch his words, "Louis the Eleventh." The loyalist men could not keep from laughing. Of course, the King of England could not be expected to be glad at Wilkes' election to the Mayoralty of London. A rumor was circulated that the Lord Chancellor, on Wilkes being presented to that official, would signify to him that the King did not approve of the citizens' choice. "If he dares," said Wilkes, "I will tell him to inform the King that I am as fit to be Lord Mayor as he (Lord Bathurst) is to be Chancellor," and as Wilkes would have kept his word, the formal approval of the election was duly made. The man who did not fear kings was not likely to be in awe of aldermen. There was, however, some want of courtesy in the wit he applied to the awkward attempt at carving a pudding by Alderman Burnell, who had been a bricklayer—"Take a trowel to it!" As for the wit by which he expressed a seeming hatred to the Scotch, it was made all the sharper by the rage with which it inspired Scotchmen. He seemed to hate the nation when he really hated only an individual belonging to it, in which he recognized an enemy to the British country and constitution. If, when he was committed to the Tower, he wounded the pride of Lord Egremont, by refusing to be confined in the same room where that Lord's father had been a prisoner for his Jacobitism—if he provoked the anger of Bute by further desiring that he might not be lodged in any room in which a Scotchman had been kept—there were many Scots who could laugh at both jests. When his wound in the duel with Martin prevented him from defending himself in the face of Parliament, the Government party, which body suspected that he was deluding them, Wilkes declined to receive the physician sent officially to visit him, but requested the attendance of the King's physician and the Sergeant-surgeon, on the ground that if he was to be watched, a couple of Scotchmen were the most proper fellows to act as spies. This is rude wit, but all Scotchmen were not irreconcilably offended by it. It was nothing that Dr. Johnson should say of him "Jack is a gentleman and a scholar," but it was much that Lord Mansfield, a Scotchman who had (as it was said) drunk the Chevalier's health on his knees, should testify that Wilkes was "the pleasantest companion, the politest gentleman, and the ablest scholar he ever knew." After this evidence from an enemy, the tattle of Mrs. Boscawen and the fine gentleman's malice of Walpole signify little. The lady affected—when Wilkes was made Chamberlain of London—to fear for the orphans whose funds would pass through his hands. Walpole described one of the pictures at the Exhibition of 1779, containing portraits of Miss Wilkes and her father—two beings who loved each other above everything else on earth, as Wilkes "looking—no—squinting tenderly at his daughter." He further called the group a caricature of the Devil "acknowledging Miss Sin, in Milton." In face of these witnesses, it need only be said that Wilkes died in straitened circumstances. No farthing of public or official money was ever unlawfully touched by him. If he had been careful of his own, he would, no doubt, have been more deserving of the abiding love of his only child; but she inherited the fruit of his better action. "When the great proconsul," says Mr. Rogers, alluding to Warren Hastings, "was under impeachment, Wilkes faithfully supported him; and Hastings was not forgetful of benefits, least of all of benefits conferred at that crisis." Nor was his wife. Mrs. Hastings offered Miss Wilkes a home at Daylesford; and the offer could be accepted without humiliation. The whole story of the mutual love between Wilkes and his child will remind the reader of the affection which existed between Atterbury and his daughter.

In reading Wilkes' letters to his daughter it is as necessary to remember the manners and outspokenness of the times as it is, when judging of him in other respects, to judge from a contemporary point of view. Undoubtedly subjects are mentioned in that correspondence which no father would now bring to the notice of a child; but, this objection apart, the letters display the wit, the scholar, the thinker, and the experienced politician. Here is one remark about which there cannot be two opinions:—"Amongst the regular and the thinking the superiority of parts is neither felt on the one side nor acknowledged on the other in the same extreme that it is among the dissolute." This is undeniable; and it reminds us of the withering contempt with which Wilkes spoke of his companions at Medmenham Abbey, with the exception of Dashwood, in whom he recognized a certain imaginative power. He made as full recognition of the conscience within, and of the necessity of its being heeded. "Any strong presentiment is founded, whence arisen I know not, but always attended to, as Socrates did to the whispers of his good genius. With all these ideas, I am certainly the least superstitious of men; but I never did neglect any such inward warnings of futurity." It is well known that in what are called the Riots of London Wilkes acted so firmly and promptly as a magistrate that he received the thanks of the Privy Council. The retired "demagogue" wrote to his daughter:—"The raging of the seas puts me as well as the Psalmist in mind of the madness of the multitude." Later, when the Whigs proposed that the Prince of Wales should be Regent, with kingly power, as his inherent right, but failed, the Irish Parliament hastened to adopt the proposal and to place Ireland, at least, under the rule of an irresponsible Regent. Wilkes wrote of this mischievous act of the Irish legislature in this wise:—"The Irish Parliament justify Swift's remarks that they are to an English Parliament what a monkey is to a man—but now they have the mischievous qualities of the monkey without his imitative qualities." To return to an illustration of his love for his daughter: here is a pretty idea prettily expressed:—"I cut off all the rose-buds of the trees in our little garden (which is a secret) to make them blow at the end of the season, when I hope to enjoy your company there after our trees."

We conclude with observing that the popular gratitude towards Wilkes has not died out, at least in one particular sense. There was a time when publicans suspended his head from their sign-posts, the better to attract customers. "The fellow," said an angry old Church-and-King lady, "swings everywhere but where he should be swinging!" Those signs of the popular regard have not entirely disappeared. Wilkes' Head squints invitation to the thirsty over a Staffordshire public house at Leak-with-Lowe. Another does the same office in Bridges street, St. Ives. Not very long ago, Wilkes figured as one of "The Three Johns"—a tavern sign in Westminster, Bloomsbury, and Pentonville. The personages were John Wilkes, John Horne Tooke, and Sir John Glyn, Serjeant-at-Law—the last of whom enjoyed his little day as Wilkes' counsel, and his nominee for Middlesex when Wilkes himself was in prison. The prisoner triumphed when the House erased from their journals the censures they had flung at him; and he must have thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity of which he once availed himself of assuring the King, whom he had so often exasperated, that he (Wilkes) was less of a Wilkite than any other of that party throughout the kingdom.

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Thackeray on his own Books.

"I do not think much of 'Pendennis,'" said Mr. Thackeray. "It certainly drags about the middle; but I was very ill at that time, and could do no better. I dictated a part of that book to an amanuensis, and the whole of 'Esmond' was dictated too. You like the scene of Esmond's return to Lady Castlewood? I wish all was as good; but we can't play the first fiddle always."

"I don't like to read 'Don Quixote'—it makes me sad. Dumas is a great favorite of mine. He is wonderful—better than Walter Scott. I bought the 'Memoirs of d'Artagnan' once for sixpence on a London bookstall; and intended to make a book of it; but Dumas got ahead of me with his 'Trois Musquetaires.' I have read fourteen of the small volumes containing Dumas' own 'Memoirs.' They are delightful."

"I never write at night; it excites me so that I cannot sleep. The morning is my time, and I always commence with a cigar in my mouth. . . . I married early, and wrote for bread. Becky Sharpe made my fortune. I like Becky, and have some of her tastes—for the society of 'Bohemians.' I have seen every sort of society—dukes, and lords, and ladies, artists, and actors, and authors—and I think I like the last the best—artists of all sorts—they are more natural and unconventional; wear their hair on their shoulders if they like, and dress picturesquely. Becky liked them better than her fine society. Do you remember where she comes down gradually to associate with all sorts of people?—this is well done!"

"I am going to write a book to be called the 'Two Virginians'; but I am afraid I will not be able to do so for at least two years to come. I cannot write upon a subject I know nothing of—I must read up for it."

"Your book will be a novel, I suppose, Mr. Thackeray?"

"Yes; the story of two brothers—one on the British and the other on the American side—and both in love with the same girl."

"Your scene is laid, then, in the Revolution?"

"Yes; in Virginia at that time."

"An excellent subject. Yorktown will be your natural denouement. But I beg your pardon. I forgot that you were an Englishman."

"An Englishman?"

"Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown."

"Oh, I accept Yorktown."

"And Washington, too?"

"Most certainly—he was one of the greatest men that ever lived."

"And yet think—if you had caught him, you would probably have hung him as a rebel."

"We had better have lost North America."—*John Esten Cooke's Glimpses of Thackeray in Hours at Home.*

An Indian Squaw Daguerreotyped.

Lieutenant Doyle, who was some time ago degraded from the position of a reporter for a Louisville paper to the rank of lieutenant in the army, is now having some funny experiences among the Comanche Indians. The last story from him—and as he was a newspaper reporter it must be true—is of an old Comanche who brought his young wife, of whom he was very jealous, to have her daguerreotype taken. The artist got the squaw in position, and stepped into his dark tent for some purpose. The old Comanche thought he'd take a look into that funny box the artist had his head in and see how it was done. He inserted his head under the cloth and looked, and oh, horror! there was his squaw standing on her head. He jerked out with a savage look at her, and wanted to know what capers she was cutting before all the soldiers. She denied doing anything, at which he told her she lied, that he had seen her.

He resumed his investigation, stuck his head under the cloth again, and there was the wretched squaw standing on her head again. He gave a yell, and, rushing at her, gave her a whack on the head and told her not to try that on again with him, but she stoutly denied doing anything. And now to catch her at it. He kept an eye on her, and raised the cloth slowly, and tried to look at her with one eye and through the camera with the other. He could not do it, so he moved his head down slowly; and as she disappeared from the eye he had on her, there she was standing on her head as seen through the camera. He jerked his head up quickly, and there she was standing placidly before him. He jerked down and she was on her head again. He then walked off in a brown study, and, as he philosophized, he concluded that machine was exceedingly bad medicine that could stand a squaw on her head in half a second; so he wrapped his blanket around him and walked off; but nothing could ever induce him to have anything to do with daguerreotyping again.

Selling Jeff Davis Pinchbeck Jewelry.

A few days ago the honorable Jefferson Davis entered a store in Memphis and asked the keeper, a quiet little man, if he could match an ear-drop which he produced. The shopkeeper told him, in his usual polite way, that he had no odd pieces, but that he had some cheap sets of the same style, and took out a very bright set, which he offered for the sum of one dollar, and explained that it was a cheap imitation which would sell, but that really he would not recommend it as of any permanent use. Mr. Davis seemed surprised, and told him he was no judge of jewelry, and would not have been surprised if the price had been fifty dollars, and left the cheap store, as it happened to be, without purchasing. The shopkeeper turned to a bystander and inquired, "Who is that old gentleman?" "That, sir, is Jeff Davis." Mr. Shopkeeper was amazed, and the breath was knocked clean out of him for a moment. "And that was Jefferson Davis! You're not fooling me—no. He's a man I always reverenced and wanted to see; and to think that I was offering to sell him pinchbeck jewelry! Jehosophat!" and he turned himself almost wrong side out. "Well, I must apologize to him for offering the d—d stuff." And out he went, and soon was bowing and blushing and apologizing to Mr. Davis on the street. When he returned he was smiling from ear to ear, and a greater admirer of Mr. Davis than ever.

Atutoacoolakuchargut.

This is the name of one of the noblest rivers of the United States. It rises somewhere near the Arctic Ocean, and flows southwardly till it empties into the Kvichpak river, which ranks next to the Mississippi and the Amazon in size and length. This river is navigable for many hundreds of miles, and runs through a country productive of ice in large quantities. It is not, however, the only valuable river which we have purchased, and whose waters unite to swell the volume of the Kvichpak. Among the Alaskian rivers are to be found the Nocotachigut, Kuyuyukuk, Connecovah, Tealachlut, and Golsova-Richka, along whose banks live in almost Acadian bliss the Cuyckanickpuks, Yakutskylitmiks, Sakiatskylitmiks, Ankachagamuks, Mekutonecutzocorts, and other peoples with equally simple nomenclatures. The intelligent officer who has made a partial exploration of the Yukon river was able, of course, to collect the names of only a few of the mighty rivers of the country, and of the several tribes of our fellow-citizens in that quarter. It is possible that, when the list is completed, the name which stands at the head of this paragraph may be surpassed by some other still more portentous and guttural.

The Origin of "Shoo Fly."

"There is nothing new under the sun." Will the reader believe that "Shoo Fly" is classical? Yet it has no less a paternity than Homer himself. In the fourth book of the Iliad we find that bothersome fly, and this is the way in which he is treated by the translators:—

So from her babe, when slumber seals his eye,
The watchful mother wafts the envenom'd fly.—*Pope.*

Far as the mother wafts the fly aside
That haunts her slumbering babe.—*Cowper.*

As when a mother, while her child is wrapped
In a sweet slumber, scares away the fly.—*Bryant.*

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.
3 15

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May next, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons, should it be required.

So much of the Coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Bridesburg and Gray's Ferry road, to an amount not exceeding six hundred (600) tons, must be delivered without additional expense to the United States. The balance to be delivered on board of vessels at this port in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and other impurities.

Proposals must be made out in duplicate, on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed "Proposals for Delivery of Coal."

Bidders are invited to attend at the opening of proposals.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and
Quartermaster U. S. A.
3 7 6t

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

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PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 325

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS 10 15ftu†] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

4 101 WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—	
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.

Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.

New in design. Moderate in price.

A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.

Cutting, Basting, Pinking.

Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.

Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 3 6 stuth5

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, OFFICE FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, Feather Beds, China and Glass Ware, Stoves, Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, etc.

On Thursday Morning,

March 10, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; mirrors, mahogany piano; walnut bookcases; sideboards; wardrobes; extension, library, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges; arm-chairs; hat stands; etageres; chamber and dining-room chairs; fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china, glass, and tin-ware; superior office desks and tables; cigar pompey; cabinetmaker's bench; stoves; velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, brilliant diamond finger ring.

Also, fine harp and violoncello.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Also, two large and superior fire-proof safes made by Evans & Watson.

Also, small fire-proof safe made by Farrel & Herring.

Also, large iron safe made by Milnor & Shaw.

MIRRORS.

Also, three fine French-plate mantel and pier mirrors, gilt frames. 3 8 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday morning,

March 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 4 6t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

March 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 20 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, mattings, etc. 3 5 6t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

March 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 8 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

March 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 9 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

George H. Bechtel will make his third sale of the above goods on Thursday morning, March 10, at 10½ A. M., comprising every article in the line, and warranted. Also, a line of table and dessert knives. 3 8 3t

GREAT ART SALE.

On the evenings of
Thursday and Friday,
March 10 and 11,

will be offered for public sale the entire importation of OIL PAINTINGS, of Messrs. Bailey & Co., which will be sold without the least reserve, together with those of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, which must also be sold, owing to his leaving at an early day for Europe on account of business connected with his house. The Paintings are now on exhibition, day and evening, at the Haseltine Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street. In the catalogues are the following great names:—

Zamacois,
Lejeune,
A. Achenbach,
Ferrandiz,
Herbsthoffer,
Schreyer,
O. Achenbach,
Meyer von Bremen,
Desgoffe,
Carl Muller,
Carl Becker,
Bakalowicz,
Hildebrandt,
Pecrus,
Amberg,
Caraud,
Escosura,
Flamm, etc.

Every article is warranted. 37 4t

A. BARLOW WILL MAKE HIS THIRD SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Friday Morning,

March 11, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1117 Chesnut street, without reserve, by catalogue, an excellent assortment of very superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor suits, covered with brocatelle, plush, rep, and haircloth; walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber suits, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, centre and bouquet tables, extension tables, etageres, lounges, walnut and oak chairs, hair mattresses, fine French plate mirrors, etc.

Included in the sale are a number of pieces of elegant furniture manufactured by G. Vollmer.

Also, a fine 144-pipe organ; cost $800. 3 9 2t

A SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF BARTRAM & FANTON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES AT B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTION SALES ROOMS, No. 1117 CHESNUT STREET (Girard Row).

Monday Morning,

March 14, at 10 A. M., by order W. T. Hopkins, No. 1115 Chesnut street, General Agent for Pennsylvania and New Jersey for these superior machines, which only need to become known to make them the most popular of any others in the market. They are direct from the manufactory, thoroughly complete, and sold without reserve, with the agent's guarantee. They are now on exhibition at the agency office, where all are invited to call to examine them, and receive instructions in using them before and after the sale.

Can be seen at the Auction Rooms two days before sale. 3 9 4t

CARD.

We shall hold a large sale of Paintings on the 17th and 18th of March. Those wishing to contribute to this sale will please send in their paintings immediately.

3 8 4t B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 526 Spruce street.

SURPLUS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, CARRIAGE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 526 Spruce street, the surplus furniture, including chamber and dining-room furniture, 2 brocatelle sofas, carpets, etc.

HORSE, CARRIAGE, ETC.

Also, at 11½ o'clock, very superior bay horse, 8 years old; carriage, by Jacobs; harness, etc. 3 7 3t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; Elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits; Axminster, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; French Plate Mirrors; Piano Fortes; Cottage Chamber Suits; Silver Plated Ware; Table Cutlery; Beds and Mattresses; Toilet Sets; Paintings; Engravings; Sewing Machines, Etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior new and second-hand furniture, etc. 3 9 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24§
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 235

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
95 Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Annual Commencement of the Hahne[illegible] Medical College—List of Grad[illegible] emann

The annual closing exercises [illegible] ates. mann Medical College were h[illegible] at the Hahne- of Music at 12 o'clock to-[illegible] ed at the Academy of ladies and gentle[illegible] ay. A large audience fine orchestra w[illegible] en were in attendance. A exercises wi[illegible] s present and enlivened the at 11 o'[illegible] music. The doors were opened play[illegible] ock, and at 12 a grand march was [illegible] ed, when the Trustees, Faculty, and students entered and took their places on the platform. The following was the programme:—

Overture.......................................Weber
Triumphal March..............................Gaertner
(Entrance of Trustees, Faculty, and Students.)
Prayer by Rev. Edward W. Appleton.
Hymn—"A mighty fortress is our God"......Luther
Overture to "Magic Flute"......................Mozart
Valedictory,
By Prof. C. G. Raue, M. D.
Quartette—"Blessing of Angels"...........Gaertner
Conferring Degrees,
By President of Trustees.
Aria and Chorus ....Mercadante
Distribution of Bouquets.
Music from "Martha"..........................Flotow
Benediction.
March..Massack

The valedictory address, delivered by Professor C. G. Raue, contained the following words of advice to the graduating students:—

"In hotels of the latest style we find a very laudable arrangement, especially for invalids with weak lungs and legs; and which is also exceedingly satisfactory to lazy people. I mean the hoisting apparatus; or, more elegantly speaking, the elevator. You sit there apparently in a snug little room, have leisurely crossed your legs one upon the other and before you think of a great many things—ting! there you are, landed upon the second floor! Is that climbing? no, that is being hoisted! or elegantly expressed—it is being elevated into a higher story without straining a muscle.

"We have also a kind of elevators in our sciences; excellent contrivances of modern times; our periodicals and journals, by which a man likewise can keep himself posted in the new events of scientific researches; can rise into the higher stories of better information without much trouble, if he be not too lazy to sit down in his leisure hours to read these journals. Is this climbing? No, that is being hoisted; or, more elegantly expressed, it is being elevated to a higher stand-point by the labor of others. And indeed, if one's mental elasticity and aspiration should lack in energy to stride on by himself, we hope and wish and expect that every man in this nineteenth century, who has anything to do with sciences, should at least sit down and allow himself to be hoisted. But, gentlemen, I wish you would climb! That is altogether a different process. For we cannot really call that our own which we have not acquired by our own strenuous efforts. What we gain so easily, by mere reading, remains as alluvial land, destitute of rocky formations, an inorganic accumulation; but possesses no organic growth. It may swell, but does not yield blood, sinews, and bones. You must digest; you must, by your own experiments, test what others have done; and finally bring forth the fruit of your own labor which others may enjoy.

"I think, gentlemen, your teachers have done what they could to prepare and incline your minds for such self-growing action. They do not expect that you have learned by heart everything which medical science has already brought to light; they have not intended to stuff you with facts and theories, either their own or others; but they have tried to make you *understand* facts and theories; to set you thinking of the why and wherefore of things; to inspire you with a love of our glorious science; in short, they have tried to put you on the right track, upon which, they hope, you will move by your own steam; and become men of independent thought and judgment, self-thinking, self-producing! Climb on, then! It will give you more delight, more satisfaction, and more internal hold, than all the other things you can obtain. And this is the kind of fortune, on to which, I hope, the tide of your lives may carry you. May you take it at the flood! And what was it that stimulated the founder of Homœopathy to the toilsome work of his long life? This love for science! What is it that still inspires the best men of our cause with self-sacrificing activity? *This* love for science! Now, gentlemen, although we cannot all be kings of science—that title is already losing ground even in politics—we can at least, each of us, be active citizens of the greatest and truest republic that ever existed, or ever will exist—the Republic of Science!

"Climb on, then, and bring your provings of new and old remedies; haul in your observations, either confirming old experiences, or elucidating new principles; bring forth your experimental researches and discoveries; remember always, that to-day you have been made members of a society in which neither money nor family is a sign of excellence, in which you can attain distinction only by your own exertions and meritorious efforts!

"In Cologne there is a dome, the construction of which was conceived about the year 1248, and in the completion of which are still engaged thousands of busy hands. A still higher and nobler thought was conceived some seventy years ago, in Leipsic, by Hahnemann, and you, gentlemen, have enlisted to be the propounders of this thought, to spread it wherever you go, and to bring its blessings home to the very threshold of each family.

"Gentlemen, you are going from us, and soon you will be scattered near and far. Do not expect to gather fruit where you have not sown seed; you will succeed only in the degree in which you work for the cause. Take this illustration along with you, and wherever you go prepare the soil, and it cannot fail that by your earnest and zealous endeavors homœopathy will come out triumphantly over all the country."

The following is the list of graduates who to-day obtained their diplomas:—

V. F. Alexander, Balt.
M. H. Adams, N. Y.
J. P. Birch, Phila.
H. Baethig, Jr., Buffalo.
J. H. Blake, Texas.
F. Berry, Jr., R. I.
T. R. Blackwood, N. J.
J. M. Barton, Mass.
W. H. Crow, Wil., Del.
A. P. Chalker, Camden, N. J.
S. H. Colburn, Virginia.
T. S. Dunning, Dover, Del.
O. M. Drake, Boston, Mass.
S. B. Dickerman, N. H.
E. H. Eisenbery, Pa.
M. M. Frye, Auburn, N. Y.
G. T. Flanders, Vermont.
R. Gardiner, Jr., N. J.
W. C. Goodno, Phila.
A. S. Gaskill, New Jersey.
A. K. Hills, Boston, Mass.
E. F. Hoyt, Lockport, N. Y.
G. R. Spooner, Mass.
J. C. Sisy, Dover, Del.
W. G. Taylor, Pa.
J. Izard, Glassboro, N. J.
S. Kennedy, Philadelphia.
R. M. Lytle, M. D., Tenn.
H. M. Lewis, Reno, Nev.
C. A. R. Moore, Virginia.
R. L. McIntire, Pa.
J. A. Moke, Prussia.
H. P. Mera, M. D., N. Y.
J. Nottingham, N. J.
T. Pratt, West Chester, Pa.
N. A. Pennoyer, Wis.
G. W. Parker, Phila.
C. W. Perkins, N. J.
A. A. Roth, Pa.
J. M. Rotzell, Phila.
W. B. Reynolds, Pa.
B. F. Reich, M. D., Pa.
H. W. Rice, Illinois.
G. M. Romig, Pa.
R. Schulz, Germany.
E. Z. Schmucker, Pa.
C. M. Savage, Ohio.
E. C. Thompson, Ohio.
J. W. Tatem, N. J.

A special degree was conferred upon James H. Patton, of Richmond, Va., and honorary degrees on Carroll Dunham, M. D., and T. F. Allen, M. D., of New York.

The whole number of students at present in the college is 132.

A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE OUT FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.—A resolution passed by the Republican Executive Committee of the Sixteenth ward, presenting the name of William M. Bunn (present member of the Legislature) as a candidate for Register of Wills, has been printed in the form of a circular, and is being extensively circulated in this city. It is signed Thomas J. Smith, President, and Eugene G. Kuhn and John P. Sepler, Secretaries.

ALUMNI MEETING.—A meeting of the alumni of the Jefferson Medical College is called for Saturday morning, March 12, at 10½ o'clock. All graduates are asked to assemble at that time, in the lower lecture room of the college, for the purpose of organizing an alumni association. The commencement of this college will take place on the same day at noon.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police of the Fifth District, during last night, found unlocked the doors of two houses. Had they been robbed no doubt the occupants would have complained bitterly over the inefficiency of the police force.

THE COUNTY PRISON.

Important Details from the Report of the Inspectors—The Criminal Population of the City—Their Offenses, Nativities, Ages, Habits, and Education.

Yesterday we gave the annual report of the Inspectors of the County Prison. To-day we present important details from the tables appended to the report.

In the following table is shown the number of commitments for certain crimes during the year 1869:—

Adultery	10
Assault	90
Assault to Murder	146
Assault to Commit a Rape	19
Assault and Battery	1687
Abuse, and Abuse and Threatening	581
Accessories to Murder	4
Arson	18
Bigamy	4
Burglary	72
Cruelty to Animals	23
Disorderly, and Breaches of Peace	7360
Deserting Family and Abusing Wife	185
Dangerous Woman	1
Fine and Costs	12
Forgery	25
Gambling	8
Highway Robbery	56
Illegal Voting	1
Infanticide	1
Intoxication	3546
Manslaughter	1
Murder	34
Mail Robbery	1
Perjury	22
Passing Counter't Notes	6
Passing Counter't Coin	1
Rape	7
Robbery	115
Stealing	1719
Suspicious Persons	25
Vagrants	1248
Vicious Woman	1

In the following table is given the whole number of prisoners, both before and after trial, who were confined in the prison during 1869:—

	WHITE.		BLACK.		TOTALS
	Male.	*Female*	*Male.*	*Female.*	
Prisoners received for trial	3,960	826	446	181	5,413
Vagrants	594	600	35	19	1,248
Disorderly and breach of peace	4,597	1,823	613	327	7,360
Intoxication	2,469	928	118	31	3,546
Disobedient and Runaway Apprentices	11	1	..	..	12
Sentenced, but not to hard labor	78	2	4	..	84
Sentenced to hard labor	365	38	88	16	507
Sent to Eastern Penitentiary	100	2	9	..	111
Sent to House of Refuge	24	..	..	..	24
Total	12,228	4,230	1283	574	18,305

The number of prisoners in the institution on December 31, 1868, having been 337, the total number confined during the year is swelled to 18,642. Of these, 18,258 were discharged during the year, leaving 384 in prison on December 31, 1869. There were also 395 convicts in the institution at that time, making the total population of the prison at the close of the year, 779.

During the year 507 persons were committed under sentence to hard labor, of whom 365 males and 38 females were white, and 88 males and 16 females were black. Of those sentenced, 321 were for larceny, 15 for assault and battery, 2 for burglary, 8 for robbery, 4 for forgery, 4 for bigamy, and 5 for riot. The nativities of the 507 sentenced to hard labor during the year were as follows:—

Pennsylvania	209
Other States	125
Ireland	91
Germany	41
England	20
France	5
Scotland	3
Other parts of the world	13

Of those sentenced to hard labor 126—87 white males, 4 white females, 30 colored males, and 7 colored females—were under 20 years of age. Of those from 20 to 30 years of age there were 212; from 30 to 40 there were 104; from 40 to 50 there were 47; and over 50 there were 16.

In the following is shown how often the 507 prisoners sentenced to hard labor have been convicted:—

First time	386
Second time	77
Third time	30
Fourth time	6
Fifth time	4
Sixth time	2
Seventh time	1
Eighth time	1

In the following is shown how many of the 507 sentenced to hard labor had learned a trade:—

	WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Totals*
Learned a trade	154	6	20	1	181
Had no trade	186	8	55	3	252
Service	3	24	13	12	52
Accountants	22	..	..	..	22
Totals	365	38	88	16	507

The educational acquirements of the same prisoners are shown in the following:—

	WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Totals*
Can read	41	14	8	3	66
Can read and write	267	8	50	7	332
Cannot read	57	16	30	6	109
Totals	365	38	88	16	507

In the following are shown their habits:—

	WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Totals*
Mod'rate drinkers	107	11	26	2	146
Temperate	131	11	40	14	196
Intemperate	127	16	22	..	165
Totals	365	38	88	16	507

The figures which we have given above are worthy of the careful study of all who are anxious to suppress crime by aiming at the root of the evil, and applying the maxim that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

THE SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—This subject came up yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Board of School Controllers, a motion being made by Mr. Milliken that the Committee on Accounts be requested to obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the power of the board to fix the salaries of school teachers independently of the action of Councils. Mr. Armstrong thereupon read from an opinion delivered by Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, in the case of Josephine Johnson vs. the city of Philadelphia, 2 Wright's Reports, p. 384, as follows:—

"If the city is liable at the suit of the plaintiff, then the discretion vested in Councils to levy taxes for all the various matters of public expense is subject to the power of a board who are not responsible to the people for a taxrate."

The motion was finally amended so as to provide for taking a test case into court, which was opposed by several members on the ground that it would tend to keep the teachers out of their pay for an indefinite period. It finally passed, however, by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbot, Blynn, Cassidy, Fagen, Gratz, Hickok, Jackson, Macbride, Milligan, Nebinger, Ridings, Smith, Weatherly, Widener, and Stanton—15.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Downing, Elkin, Freeborn, Harris, Hartman, Hoffman, and Steinmetz—8.

VERY INTERESTING.—The annual meeting of the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church will be held this evening at the church, on Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth. There will be many attractive features in the meeting to-night, one of the most interesting of which will be the music by the Young People's Choir of the church, under the leadership of J. M. Evans, Esq. An address will be delivered by the popular and eloquent Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church. Also an address by Rev. G. A. Peltz.

FATAL FALL.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of John Howlett, aged seventy years, who was found dead on the sidewalk in front of his residence, No. 1323 Fisher street, early this morning. The deceased had been laboring under an attack of insanity, and, sleeping in the third story, it is supposed he either crawled or walked out of the window.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—John Glenn, a chap of thievish propensities, has been committed to prison by Alderman Toland for the theft of 85 cents from the money drawer of the store No. 720 New Market street. He was caught whilst in the act of removing the cash by Officer Burns, of the Seventh district.

ANOTHER BRUTE.—Morris Smith, residing No. 1228 Darien street, will have a bearing to-day before Alderman Kerr, on the charge of beating his wife. It is high time that some place of confinement was provided for these misshapen brutes, who, too cowardly to attack beings of their own sex, wreak their brutal passions upon poor weak womanhood.

PERSISTENCY.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Burglarize a Chesnut Street House.

About 1 o'clock this morning, Lieutenant Campbell, of the Sixth district, whilst walking along Sansom street, discovered that an attempt had been made to enter the dry goods and fancy trimmings store of Messrs. Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Co., No. 1008 Chesnut street. The would-be burglars had succeeded in drilling a hole through an iron shutter, when they were probably frightened off by the Lieutenant's approach.

About 3 o'clock Officer Ewing, whilst patrolling the same beat, discovered a couple of fellows at work at the same place, and immediately made for them. They were too quick, however; for, noticing his approach, they took to their heels, and led the officer a long chase through alleys, streets, and byways, finally eluding him completely.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Blackburn, Chief Clerk of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Walker, City Solicitor, are in this city on official business.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

This morning the prison calendar for the March term was taken up, both docks being crowded.

Henry Chapman, colored, was tried for embezzlement. Nathan Hirst, produce dealer, in Broad street, testified that he employed the prisoner to collect his outstanding bills, and getting possession of various sums of money due him (Mr. Hirst), the collector appropriated them to his own use. The only defense made to this was a speech by an attorney, which maintained that there had been mutual dealings between the prosecutor and defendant, leaving the former in the latter's debt.

Henry Wayne, *alias* Wade, was convicted of stealing an overcoat belonging to William P. Messick, from the billiard saloon of the American Hotel. He slipped it from a coat-rack, and was sneaking out with it when a detective seized him.

John Jones was convicted of the larceny of a keg of white lead, which he was seen to steal from a drug store on Second street, near Melon.

John O'Hara was convicted of the larceny of an overcoat from James Sutton, at Manayunk. The coat was missed from Mr. Sutton's house, and was subsequently found in the prisoner's possession.

Henry Wilson, a very decent-looking man, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of five dollars. He went into a tavern, drank a glass of ale, and sat down. In a few moments the attendant went into another room, and in his absence the prisoner took the money out of the till and walked away. He was pursued and caught, and then gave up the money. He stated to the Judge that he was drunk when he did this thing, and promised faithfully that if his Honor would deal mercifully with him he would hereafter lead an honest and sober life.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	96½
do. scrip	94½
N. Y. & Erie Rail	24¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝
Mich. South. & Nl. R.	87
Cle. and Pitt. R.	97½
Chi. and N. W. com	73⅞
Chi. and N. W. pref	87⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	119¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92½
Pacific Mail Steam	36½
Western Union Tele	33¾
Toledo & Wabash R.	43½
Mil. & St. Paul R. com	62½
Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	75½
Adams Express	61⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21
United States	50¾
Tennessee 6s, new	48
Gold	111¼

Market steady.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton lower; sales of 800 bales middling uplands at 21c. Flour dull and declined 5c.; State, $4·60@5·65; Western, $4·45@6·50; Southern, $5·75@9·75. Wheat dull and lower, and quotations are nominal. Corn steady; sales of 16,000 bushels mixed Western at 98c.@$1. Oats dull; State, 60@63c.; Western, 55@56c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $25. Lard dull; steam rendered, 13⅞@13⅝c. Whisky dull at 99½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Cotton dull and drooping, and nominally 20½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Wheat—Maryland red, $1·35@1·45; Pennsylvania do., $1·26@1·28. Corn firm; white, 93@95c.; yellow, 94c. Oats, 56c. Rye dull. Mess Pork quiet at $27. Bacon weak; rib sides, 15¼@15½c.; clear do., 16¼@16½c.; shoulders, 12¼@12½c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard weak at 15½@16c. Whisky firm, with sales at $1·01.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s, Old.2d K S O....100¾
$3000 do..K S O.100¾
$800 do.........100¾
$5000 Phil & E 7s...... 87½
$5000 Pa 6s, 1 se..s5.108¼
$100 City 6s, New.101½
$200 do.........101½
$5000 Am Gold.......111¼
10 sh Elmira Pf...... 40
100 sh Read R...&l. 48¼
50 do........ 48⅛
100 do.. s5&in.48·31
200 do....s5&l. 48¼
200 do....s5&l. 48¼
5 sh Minehill R.... 51½
20 do........ 51⅛
2 sh Penna R.... 57
7 sh Leh V.Sat'dy 54¼
75 sh C & Am R.ls.115½

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New..101½
$400 do.....ls.101½
$1000 do.........101½
$3000 Leh V R n bds Cp.... 98
$5000 Amer Gold....111¼
$2000 Pa 6s W L.op. b3....101½
100 sh Reading R.... 48¼
1200 do.s30wn.ls.48·81
100 do.....b10. 48¾
100 do........ 48¼
66 sh Penna R.ls. 57⅛
3 do.......ls. 57⅛
200 do...s10dt. 57
17 do........ 57⅛
100 do.60d.baf10 57½
61 do.......ls. 57⅛
3 sh Mech Bank.. 32
27 sh F & M Bk.c.120
100 sh Leh N..s.s60. 30¼
100 sh Cata Pf....b5. 34½
100 do.......b60. 34⅞

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., COATES Street, below Fourth.—The present and former members of this church and congregation are invited to meet in the Church, COATES Street, below Fourth, THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, at ½ before 8 o'clock. This will be the last opportunity of thus meeting in the old building," as it is expected soon to remove to the new church edifice, at the N. E. corner of Franklin and Thompson streets. All come. 1t.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
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WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17wsm5 PHILADELPHI

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN EITHER A Mercantile House or Counting Room of a Manufactory, by a young man between nineteen and twenty. Has some experience in business, and satisfactory reference. Address "Clerk," Evening Telegraph Office. 1t*

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY ROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

THIRD EDITION.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Official Report of the Oneida Disaster.

A Full List of the Lost.

The New Indian Policy.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sinking of the Oneida.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following are the first official despatches received by the Navy Department of the Oneida disaster, and give a complete official list of the lost and saved:—

U. S. SHIP IDAHO, YOKOHAMA, Japan, Jan. 30.—Sir:—It is my painful duty to report to you the sinking of the United States steamship Oneida, by colliding with the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer Bombay in Yokohama Bay on the night of 21st inst.

The Oneida left the harbor bound to Hong Kong, about 5 P. M. of that day, and when near Saratoga Spit was struck by this steamer, then arriving from Hong Kong. The Oneida was struck just forward of her starboard mizzen rigging, carrying away the whole of her starboard quarter wheel and all steering gear, and sank, so far as I have been able to learn, in about fifteen minutes after the collision. Four officers and fifty-seven men were saved in two boats.

I respectfully enclose a list of the saved and lost so far as can be ascertained from the officers and men. I have already communicated the sad intelligence to the Rear-Admiral now at Hong Kong. I avail myself of the opportunity of sending this by the American sailing bark Benefactress, which vessel sails to-morrow for San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail steamer is now due from San Francisco, and no steamer will sail from that port until about the 22d instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. E. MULLAN, Lieutenant Commanding.

The following is a list of those lost on board the Oneida:—

Commander E. P. Williams, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander William F. Stewart, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commander Alonzo W. Muldaur, navigating officer; Masters Walter Sergeant and John R. Phelan, Ensigns James W. Cowie, Charles E. Browne, William E. Uhler, George K. Bowers, Charles A. Copp, James C. Hall, George K. Adams; Paymaster Thomas L. Tullock, Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham, First Assistant Engineers N. B. Titlog, Rowland Barstow; Second Assistant Engineers Charles W. C. Senter, John Forance; Carpenter, J. D. Fourier; Paymaster's Clerk, W. C. Thomas.

List of Saved.

Master, Isaac I. Yates; Surgeon, James Suddards; Acting Boatswain, Charles Anderson; Captain's Clerk, William W. Crowninshield; William Anderson, Thomas Begley, William H. Bennett, Michael Boyle, William Britney, Charles Brown, Patrick Cunningham, Frank J. Connelly, A. Ching, A. Chow, Robert F. Dyar, Henry Gunery, John Green, James Hueston, Wm. Halto, Wm. Henry, John Jones, Isaac Johns, James Jordan, George N. Kaufman, Wm. C. King, John Kelly, Thomas G. Lyons, Jos. P. Long, John Long, James McDonald, Edward Mulnet, Philip McDonald, Martin McHale, A. Man, Michael Murray, Peter Norman, Robert F. Pearl, Washington Postley, Charles Regan, Edward Reilly, William H. Roach, John Rustby, Albert Rugert, John Sweeney, Peter Smith, Henry Saunders, Thomas Stevenson, Abraham Stothoff, Patrick Stean, Thomas Spears, John Squires, James Stanley, William Taylor, William Tinker, Edward Tate, William Trial, Henry Weil, Christian Foger, A. Sun-As-Li.

List of Missing.

Wallace W. Allen, William Boynton, Anthony Botsford, Richard Boston, Hugh Barnes, John Boyle, James Boyle, Francis Burnes, Jos. Bliss, William Buster, John Brown, Benjamin Bobtiet, Miles Blunt, James Burr, James J. Clark, Dennis Crownan, James Carey, James Cannon, John Cannon, John Cooper, William Clark, George Chalmers, John Dale, Hugh Donnelly, Ernest Deckert, William D. Dolphine, James Furgerson, Henry Fox, Ed. Fitzpatrick, William Farrel, Thomas Fallon, Charles Herrick, John Hill, Wm. Hassingbergh, J. Hawkins, Frank Hayden, J. Jeffreys, John E. Jevins, Robert Johnson, Charles Jensen, Israel Jacobson, Thomas Keating, George Kuhn, William C. Lewis, George Longrame, Mathew Lynch, Sheldon C. Lyons, Patrick Gavelle, Jas. McClenehy, John Murphy, Albert Murphy, Hugh Mooney, William Mahoney, John McCluskey, James McFreelon, Hugh Murphy, John Moran, John D. Mooney, John Morgan, Charles Miller, Jeremiah Mahoney, William McEwen, Patrick McGrade, Cornelius Manly, Christian Olsen, James O'Brien, William Pomeroy, John Pettigrew, John A. Price, Thomas Reddy, William Rickets, Charles Schooning, John B. Jenter, David Sider, Louis Sturges, George A. Stone, James Stanly, Thomas Stanton, John Shorter (colored), John Thompson, David Townsend, George A. Walters, Thomas Wooley, Charles Wren, William White, colored, Thomas White, and the following Chinamen:—Ah Wung, Ah Low, Ah Tong, Ah Zing, Ah Tong, Ah Cung, and one boy, whose name is unknown.

Letter from Secretary of Legation Portman.

A letter from A. L. C., Portman, Secretary of the United States Legation at Japan, received in this city, relating to the disaster, says the matter is now being investigated; and the result will probably not be arrived at for some eight days at least.

Lady Parkes, the wife of the British Minister to Japan, was a passenger on board the Bombay, and is one of the witnesses.

Some hard swearing, I hear, is going on, and there is a good deal of feeling on the subject, now fortunately repressed for the moment, but liable to lead to unpleasantness.

The Aroostook was chartered to recover the remains, if possible, of the poor fellows who went down and she is now in Susquehanna bay. Her boats are in active service along the coast. Thus far only a skylight has been picked up.

Minister Delong and Sir Harry Parkes are in attendance at the English Consular Court, where the trial is being held.

The New Indian Policy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs, at a meeting to-day, had a long discussion on the propriety of adopting the new Indian policy. Messrs. Clarke, Van Horn, and Shanks were appointed a sub-committee to prepare a bill embodying the views of the committee. It is proposed to discontinue the treaty system, and put the Indians on the reservations, set them to work, and make them self-supporting. Those who cannot be civilized will have to take the consequences of "hard knocks" from Sheridan.

Cadetship Examination.

The Military Committee examined several witnesses to-day in the case of Mr. Churchill, of New York, a member of the House, accused of selling a cadetship to West Point. No evidence of a positive character was elicited, and it is the opinion of the committee that the charges were made by political enemies of Mr. Churchill to defeat his renomination. A singular fact is that all the witnesses are Democrats, Churchill being a Republican.

Whisky in Bond.

Commissioner Delano was before the Senate Finance Committee to-day in relation to the bill extending the time for taking whiskey out of bond. The Commissioner favors a smaller tax than the one agreed upon by the House. He thinks a half cent a gallon per month sufficient, and that it will return a handsome revenue to the Government.

The Georgia Bill.

The Senate took up the Georgia bill to-day, and referred it to the Judiciary Committee. An effort was made to put it on its passage, but it failed. The Judiciary Committee amended it in several important particulars, and the indications are that it will finally go to a conference committee for settlement.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution of the Texas Legislature for the establishment of a postal telegraph.

Mr. Perry presented a petition from a Mr. Hatch, of Connecticut, setting forth that his father, Davis Hatch, an American citizen, was illegally restrained of his liberty by the Dominican Government.

Mr. Terry said that Mr. Hatch was a merchant in San Domingo, and a resident of a district over which the present contending forces had exercised jurisdiction alternately. Last August Mr. Hatch was arrested on frivolous charges, brought before a military tribunal, and sentenced to be shot. But the sentence being referred to the Dominican Senate, his pardon was ordered upon condition of his leaving the island, which, upon attempting to do he was prevented from doing, being restrained by the Government and returned to prison.

Our consul there made numerous efforts to secure his release, but these efforts were all evaded. He knew Mr. Hatch to be incapable of being implicated in any conspiracy, and looked upon his imprisonment as an act of arbitrary opposition. He moved to refer the petition, and also the message from the President in response to a resolution on the subject, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the hope that they would take some speedy action.

Mr. Sumner inquired whether the Senator had any suggestion to make to the committee.

Mr. Perry replied that he would suggest to the President of the United States to demand peremptorily the release of Mr. Hatch, and if that demand was not complied with to enforce it by our naval force in the neighborhood of San Domingo.

Mr. Sumner thought it would be preferable to recommend judicial proceedings by the Dominican Government as to the cause of the detention of Mr. Hatch.

Mr. Ferry expressed his belief that the real cause of the imprisonment of the person referred to, was that he possessed certain knowledge concerning an effort to swindle the United States Government out of a large sum of money in the purchase of that island. Our Consular agent having been expressly promised that Mr. Hatch should be released, and that promise having been flagrantly disregarded, he thought it better for the American Government to employ a more forcible argument than mere words.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House joint resolution extending the time for a withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Bayard, on behalf of the minority of the Finance Committee, expressed the hope that the recommendation of the majority that the bill should not pass would not be the sense of the Senate when the measure came up for action.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress. He said the committee had instructed him to report it back, with a statement that the conditions annexed to the bill, except the first, were the same which were annexed to the bills recognizing Virginia and Mississippi as entitled to representation and which the Senate had twice adopted, the committee believing it unnecessary to insist upon their own views in reference to those conditions. The first proviso was in accordance with the second report of the committee relative to the election of State officers.

Mr. Thayer inquired of there was a minority report on the subject?

Mr. Trumbull replied there was not.

Mr. Stewart wished to have it understood that several members of the committee did dissent, and the fact would be known at the proper time.

Subsequently, Mr. Trumbull made an ineffectual effort to take up the Georgia bill, so as to dispose of it at once.

Mr. Sherman objected, as a debate would have the effect of delaying the regular order, which was the Funding bill.

Mr. Morrill (Maine) called up the House bill to supply the deficiencies in appropriations for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives. Passed.

House.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report what public buildings not yet commenced, for which estimates had been submitted this session, are necessary to be commenced the next fiscal year, and what buildings now in process of construction require the work to be continued. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes asked to report and have put upon its passage the bill to pay to the family of the late Edwin M. Stanton one year's salary as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Van Trump objected.

Mr. Woodward presented petitions of 1135 laboring men of his district remonstrating against any change in the general tariff as suggested by the Free-trade League, and asking a reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, and other necessaries not produced in this country, and such readjustment of the duty on articles made in this country as will sustain home industry. He remarked that those petitions were entitled to the most respectful consideration, and that he intended during the debate on the tariff bill to express his own views on the subject of wages and labor.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information whether there is on file in his office any evidence of the organization of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company under the act of July 27, 1866, and for various other information in regard thereto. Adopted.

Mr. Buckley offered a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing the free importation of machinery for spinning cotton into yarn for one year. Adopted.

Mr. Van Trump presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature for pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, or their widows.

Mr. Welker offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement showing the payments on account of the public debt, including both principal and interest, from 1789 to 1836 inclusive. Adopted.

Mr. Mungen asked leave to offer a resolution reciting statements in the public press—mentioning the N. Y. *Times*, *Herald*, and *Sun*—in reference to the unjustifiable action of the Internal Revenue officials in New York and elsewhere, and that public opinion is outraged by the continued acts of aggression on the rights of citizens and tax-payers, and calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for statements as to the authority under which his subordinate officers have recently seized upon private property and private papers in New York and elsewhere, without affording the owners thereof immediate information as to the cause of such seizures.

Mr. Jenckes objected.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution directing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of adding a postal express to the mail service, in order that small packages may be sent over the principal mail routes at reasonable rates. Adopted.

Mr. Scofield introduced a joint resolution for the advancement of naval officers for distinguished services. Referred.

The bill for an air line railroad between New York and Washington came up as the business of the morning hour.

Various amendments as to corporators and as to details were offered and agreed to.

Mr. Kerr moved to postpone the bill till Thursday, March 31. Rejected by a vote of 1 to 63.

Mr. Ingersoll was explaining and advocating the bill when

Mr. Wood remarked that if the bill were passed he would guarantee to give to its corporators twenty millions for their franchise.

Mr. Ingersoll replied that the franchise would not be worth five millions, and he did not understand why the gentleman from New York should offer fifteen millions additional.

Mr. Wood—There is a big swindle in this bill.

Mr. Ingersoll would guarantee that the gentleman from New York could have the franchise for one million.

Mr. Wood—I will guarantee to raise in the city of New York ten millions for the privileges granted in this bill.

Mr. Cox—I raise the point of order that it is not in order to put up franchises at auction on this floor either by one million or twenty millions.

Mr. Ingersoll—The gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) knows very well that his proposition is mere brag.

Mr. Wood—If the gentleman from Illinois will permit, I will say only three words. I can assure him that I am entirely sincere in saying that the franchise proposed to be given to a few men by this bill will in Wall street command a capital of $20,000,000 as a bonus.

Mr. Biggs—I want to know whether the gentleman from Illinois has the right to sell this charter.

Mr. Ingersoll—I have as much right to offer to sell as the gent from New York has to offer to buy it. No sort of brag or buncombe or braggadocio will accomplish anything here. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox—Then I hope my friend from Illinois will withdraw his bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eldredge—I would like the gent to tell us where buncombe and braggadocio will have an effect. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ingersoll—I would like to accommodate my [illegible]able friend (Mr. Cox), but I can't withdraw the bill. The corporators named in this bill do not want to sell the franchise, but intend to build the road, and that is why these objections are made.

Mr. Swann—Have the corporators named in this bill been consulted by the Hon. Chairman and agreed to accept the trust?

Mr. Ingersoll—They have not been consulted by me.

Mr. Swann—What information has the gentleman that they will build this road?

Mr. Ingersoll—The committee that reported this bill is not trifling with the House. The committee supposes that these corporators are men of capital and business energy.

Mr. Cox—I would like to suggest an amendment which I think would carry this bill through Congress.

Mr. Ingersoll—It looks very much as if it was going through now.

Mr. Cox—I wish to suggest to the gentleman to strike out all these names of corporators and insert the names of members of Congress. It will then go through with a bulging majority. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ingersoll—I will yield to the gentleman to make that motion. (Laughter.)

After some further running discussion Mr. Ingersoll moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it by a vote of 67 to 71.

Mr. Swann addressed the House in opposition to the bill, arguing that there was no necessity for it, for the line of railroad now existing between New York and Washington was sufficient for all needs of travel and commerce, and was managed as liberally as any railroad in the country, and also arguing that the exercise of such power by Congress would interfere most disastrously with the large capital that the States and the people had already invested in great works of internal improvement by creating a forced opposition, with the aid, countenance, and sympathy of the General Government to favor one interest at the expense of another.

Before concluding his remarks the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the morning hour to-morrow.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule devoting exclusively to the business of the District of Columbia, when claimed by that committee, the third Friday of each month, from 2 o'clock till the adjournment.

After a brief discussion the rule was adopted.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition of the leading business men of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and two hundred and fifty others, irrespective of party, asking Congress to abolish the national banks, to issue five hundred millions of greenbacks, substitute the same for national bank notes, and pay in greenbacks at par three hundred and forty millions matured five-twenty bonds.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Printing in reference to printing Patent Office specifications, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—House bill authorizing the dedication of Diamond street, Philadelphia, to public uses.

Senate bill incorporating the Pennsylvania College of Pharmacy, of Philadelphia.

Senate bill conferring certain privileges upon the Artisans' Building and Loan Association, of Philadelphia.

Senate supplement relating to the Courts of Philadelphia, relative to advertisements.

Bill vacating portions of Woodpecker or Rising Sun lane, Philadelphia.

Bill respecting Railroad Indemnity act of 1868, with an amendment.

Senate bill authorizing the appointment of an additional law judge for the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. The amendment authorizes two additional law judges.

Supplement to act incorporating the American Academy of Music.

Supplement to the Fidelity Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Graham presented the report of the Senate Educational Committee of 1869, instructed by the Senate of 1869 to investigate the alleged abuses in the Soldiers' Orphans' Department, which entirely exonerates Colonel George F. McFarland, State Superintendent of soldiers' orphans, from any fraud or complicity in fraud, and that he has no financial interest in any particular school under his charge, etc.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. Lowry called up the bill providing for the payment of the State Historian, and his clerical force for the last year, provision not having been made for the payment in appropriation of 1869.

Mr. Wallace moved its recommittal to the Committee on Finance.

The subject was debated for some time by Messrs. Lowry, Olmstead, Allen, Brooke, White, and Mumma.

House.

An effort was made to pass the resolution introduced some days since by Mr. Keene, of Luzerne, appointing a committee to ascertain and report to the next Legislature whether any railroad company in the anthracite coal region has made overcharges for freight. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The bill releasing the bequest of John Grigg from certain taxation was recommitted.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—After three night sessions of debate on the proposition to submit to the people the constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women, the whole matter was last night indefinitely postponed by a vote of 63 to 37.

The constitutional amendment for the abolition of the double liability clause was adopted, and that abolishing the oath of loyalty was defeated. The proposition to prevent the appropriation of any public money to any sectarian institution was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

The Wisconsin Capital Removal.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—The bill for the removal of the capital was defeated last night by a vote of 56 to 30.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Oxford Disaster—Mr. Simonton's Statement Contradicted.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—Samuel Tate, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, publishes a card denying the statements of Mr. Simonton, Dr. Settle, and others, in reference to the late disaster on that road, which, he says, "was an unfortunate accident resulting from no carelessness on the part of the officials of the road."